The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,925.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.	
Second Ditto	4½ ,,	,,
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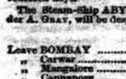
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on the 25th April 1871, at noon.

April.		May.
Leave BOMBAY	25	
,, Cutwar	27	,, Galle	3
,, Mangalore	28	,, Negapatam	7
,, Cannanore	28	,, Pondicherry	7
,, Tellicherry	29	,, Madras	9
,, Calicut	29	,, Coconada	11
,, Beypore	29	,, Visagapatam	12
,, Cochin	30	,, Bimlipatam	12
,,	May.	,, Gopanlpore	13
,, Tuticorin	2	,, False Point	14
		Arrive CALCUTTA	16

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 24th April, 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, for Genoa.

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward Voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
,, Suez	36	22	8
,, Port Said	38	24	9
,, Alexandria	39	25	9-10
,, Messina	39	32	12
,, Naples	47	33	13
,, Leghorn	50	34	14
,, Genoa	50	34	14
,, Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of the (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from the Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May,

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

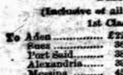
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched on the 15th MARCH, about the 1st MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,200 Tons, about the 5th JUNE.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 2½ cwt. luggage For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-10
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Alexandria, Smyrna, England and the Continent generally.

TRIESTE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Europe, thus saving the transit between Alexandria and Trieste by rail, a distance shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a distance of 1,100 miles, and the beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia in the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 6 days, and the Company's well fitted Steamers are expected to do it in 5 days, and the Company for this service, will special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have much an experienced surgeon on board. At Trieste the Company has choice of picturesque and interesting routes, the journey from there only six hours to five days to London, Paris, Switzerland, Germany, &c.

The Company's steamers to Suez can have only a limited quantity of Cargo on board, not exceeding 100 tons per voyage, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for Genoa 8s. per cwt., and for Trieste 6s. per cwt., and of 30s. per cwt. for excess of transit through Egypt), to which the Company's agent at Suez will attend.

Passengers will be issued passage tickets for the steamers between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	£18	Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers travelling by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and this Bombay and from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agents at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

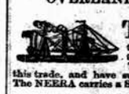
For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. O. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Agency, 9th April 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £25 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.

To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. .....

The S.S. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 30th May.

Bombay, 17th April 1871. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 22nd April, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN (3,128 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain D. Reynoldson, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300

To SOUTHAMPTON ..... ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Rumley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

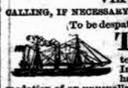
EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS, To be despatched hence at end of May.)



THE new steam-ship STATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 6th April 1871. Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 4	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

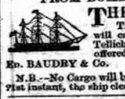
FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Duhalles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM BOMBAY TO TELLICHERRY.



THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander, will call at Cannanore, or any port north of Tellicherry, if sufficient inducement is offered. Apply for Freight, &c., to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY & Co.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the 21st instant, the ship clearing on the 22nd.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, 1,115 tons, 1745 Burthen, William Stuart, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.,

13 Bales Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.
9 ditto ditto 10 lbs.
12 ditto Grey Domestic 26 lbs.
4 Cases Colored Handkerchieves.

AUCTION SALE of valuable neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Buggy and Mare, at the Retreat, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence as above, the valuable Household Furniture of C. G. Lewis, Esq., disposing of his residence, consisting of rich cut-glass ware, dinner, breakfast, and dessert sets, plated pickle and cruet frames, tea and salving bread baskets, spoons and forks, fine kitchen cutlery by Mappin Brothers, rich open-carved black-wood furniture, such as circular, pier, card, dining, and camp tables, conversation couches and reclining chairs made to form a bedstead, drawing, dining, and easy chairs, sideboards, chiffonier, teapoy, single and double screens, brass bedsteads with mattress, bedding, and curtain complete, large washing and dressing tables with furniture, towel horses, pictures hanging, reading, and table and hand lamps, carpets and matting, office furniture, dispense articles, cooking utensils, mats, &c. &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 Buggy.
1 Mare.

The above will be on view two days previous to the sale.

Hummum Street, 19th April 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate mellow-toned sympathetic Grand Square Pianoforte by Boundy and Co., Engravings, Bijouterie, &c., &c., &c., a circular-fronted English-built Miniature Brougham, very light and of first-class workmanship, and a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Horses, double and single Harness, very choice Pianis in tubs and pots, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office Chowkey, the whole of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Fore lainware, Engravings, Harness, &c., of G. Ll. Dick, Esq., consisting of Victoria pattern star cut Glassware, Decanters, Claret Jugs, Claret, Sherry and Champagne Glasses, beautiful French Porcelain Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, exquisitely hand-painted and matching one another, a white and Gold Breakfast Service, a set of electro-silver plated Spoons and Forks, Cruet Frames, Bread-and-Cake Baskets, an elegant centre-piece or Epergne, choice Cutlery by Lockwood Brothers and A. and J. Nisbet, furniture of late and handsome Rosewood Suites, consisting of Circular, Pier, Card, Dining, Side, Camp, Dressing and Washing Tables, Conversation Couches and Reclining Chairs made so as to form a bote-e-tete, Dining, Dressing and Easy Chairs, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Ottoman, 1 Four-post Bedstead complete with beds, pillows, and curtains, Wardrobe, Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Glasses, Reading, Hanging and Table Lamps, a four-light hanging Argand Lustre, handsome Pictures, Table Ornaments, Velvet Pile Carpet, a first-rate mellow-toned sympathetic grand square Pianoforte, one of Messrs. Boundy and Co.'s happiest selection, a sewing-machine, Dispense and Bath-room Furniture, Cooking Utensils.

At 2 P.M.

A light circular-fronted miniature brougham as good as new, A pair of showy fast-trotting grey Arab horses.

Sets of double and single harness with plated mountings.

ALSO,

Some rare plants, several of them being unique in Bombay; a collection of ferns; amongst them there are specimens from England, China, New Zealand, Ceylon, &c. There are other desirable plants.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given, that a sale by Public Auction, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May next, at 5 P.M., precisely, by order of the Mortgagee of the undermentioned property.

The Sale will take place on the premises, and will be conducted by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No. 50, Parsee Bazar Street in the Fort of Bombay.

HEAHY, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Bombay, 18th April 1871.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement, or Dhurumsala standing in room, situate at Mahalaxmee, on the south side of the passage leading to the temple of shri Mahalaxmee, situate near the Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhoo culwer in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 274 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the name of Narayen Govindjee, under No. 10, and bounded on or towards the east by a Dhurumsala belonging to the late Dinanath Lacmeejee, on or towards the west partly by a chawl belonging to Davidass Purshotumdass Bhunsalee, and partly by paved ground belonging to the said temple of shri Mahalaxmee, on or towards the north by the said passage or stairs leading to the same temple of shri Mahalaxmee, and on or towards the south by the sea, and which premises were also in the occupation of Vessychow Sand and are at present in the occupation of Vessychow Hurrychundjee.

Bombay, 19th April, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per PRINCE OSCAR, Fowles, Master, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Fowles will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

MITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

CLARET, by Th. Bichis Latour of Bordeaux.

MEDOC, excellent Cup Wine	per doz qts	2 0
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	do qts	10 0
Do. do	do pts	6 0
PAUILLAC, Superior quality	do qts	12 0
Do do	do pts	8 0
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	do qts	16 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE	do qts	16 0
St. JULIEN	do qts	18 0
SAUTERNE	do qts	21 0

Sole Importer, J. NEUBERG.

CLARET, IN WOOD.

MEDOC VIEUX	Rs. 200 per Cask of 50	Gallons.	
Ditto	,, 10	ditto	21 ditto
Ditto	,, 55	ditto	125 ditto
PAUILLAC	,, 235	ditto	50 ditto

Sole Importer, J. NEUBERG.

BURGUNDIES,

By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

Price List furnished on application to

J. NEUBERG,

Sole Agent in Bombay.

GERMAN WINES,

By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence on the Rhine.

Price List furnished on application to

J. NEUBERG,

Sole Agent in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNE.

Sillery Mousseux, by Vanhan Freres	...	...per doz. qts. 28
Ditto Ditto Ditto	... ...	,, pts. 15

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Nonpareil	... ...	,, qts. 28
Ditto	... ...	,, pts. 15

SHERRY.

Fine Dry	... ...	,, qts. 27
Prime quality	... ...	,, qts. 20
Golden quality, Green Seal	... ...	,, qts. 25
Port Wine, old full-bodied	... ...	,, qts. 20

Cognac and Cognac Vieux, Rs. 20 and Rs. 24 per doz. quarts. Genuine Kirsch-wasser, Rs. 36 per doz.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BEZIQUE.

"With a single exception (Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co.) every publisher has thought proper to print Rules which are absolutely unintelligible. Intending players should buy HENIQUE ONLY WHEN 'CAVENDISH'S' RULES are sold with it."—Vide Mail Gazette, 22nd Jan., 1871.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

WITH RULES AND MARKERS, IN CASES, COMPLETE,—

For Two Players, at Rs. 2 Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 7.

For Four Players, at Rs. 5-8, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 50, (Subject to deduction of As. 2 on each Rupee for cash payment,)

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LAMPLOUGH'S EFFERVESCING PYRETIC SALINE.

Important to all, more especially English Ministers, British Consuls, and Europeans seeking to reside in safety in Tropical and Foreign climates.

The Governor of Sierra Leone, in a letter of request for an additional supply of PYRETIC SALINE, states:—"It is of GREAT VALUE, and I shall rejoice to hear it is in the hands of all Europeans visiting the Tropics."

SICKNESS, HEADACHE, and NAUSEA are in most cases immediately relieved by its administration.

FOR SEA VOYAGES.—It is a very valuable accompaniment, and should on no account be omitted. It instantly allays the sea or bilious sickness.

IN BOTTLES AT RS. 1-8 TO RS. 2-12.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DISINFECTANTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING POWDER; Packet of 1 lb	0 4	0 5
Do. do. Packet of 4 lbs	0 12	1 0
Do. do. Bottle with dredger top, particularly convenient for domestic use	0 10	0 12
Do. do. Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. per cwt	11 0	13 0
Do. do. Cask of 200 lbs. do.	21 8	24 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID; pint bottle	0 8	0 10
Do. do. quart bottle	0 14	1 0
Do. do. do. per doz	8 8	10 8
Fumigating Salts, per packet	0 10	0 12
Fumigator for use of above	1 0	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR

POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE,

The beautiful water-lined

SATIN NOTE PAPER

Of Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., to which this Company first invited public attention on the

REDUCTION OF INLAND POSTAGE,

still remains unequalled for agreeable surface, resistance to damp, and essential texture combined with tightness.

PAPER, with the new square or oblong,	ENVELOPES,
MEDIUM OCTAVO, of Amber, blue, or Cream, colours in the best for private letters.	Box of 100. Cash. Credit. Rs. a. Rs. a.
5 quire packet. Cash. Credit. Rs. a. Rs. a. 1 4 1 8	1 sheet & envelope post Inland ,, 1 6 1 8 3 ,, ,, Overland ,, 1 12 2 0

Double size Letter and two smaller sizes of Note kept.

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FINE OLD PALE COGNAC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the pleasure to announce the receipt of a fresh consignment of their celebrated

HEART LABELLED BRANDY.

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

DO. DO. THE TRAVELLER'S BOTTLE

(a flat and portable speciality for Travellers' use),

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 16. Credit Rs. 18.

OLD PALE COGNAC

(a spirit very superior to other brands commonly sold at same rate),

For Dozen.

Cash Rs. 24. Credit Rs. 27.

PALE COGNAC

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 18. Credit Rs. 21.

The admitted superiority of these fine Spirits renders further recommendation needless, than the mere statement that they are fully equal to former supplies.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BORDEAUX WINES,

Just received by Suez Canal.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1868, a sound light "Breakfast" Wine	Quarts per dozen. 11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1861, a superior "Breakfast" or "Cup" Wine	Quarts per dozen. 14 8	16 0
Do. Do. Do.	Pints ,, 8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1849, a good Dinner Wine	Quarts per dozen. 21 8	24 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1848, the finest Claret	Quarts per dozen. 32 0	36 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861, a light delicate, sound Wine	Quarts per dozen. 21 8	24 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858, a superior Wine	Quarts per dozen. 24 0	27 0
Do. Do. vintage 1858, a very superior Wine	Quarts per doz. 32 0	36 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS (white), vintage 1861, an agreeable delicate White	Quarts per doz. 18 8	21 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858, of superior bouquet and body	Quarts per doz. 25 0	28 0
POMARD (red), a superior full-bodied Wine, with rich bouquet and flavour	Quarts per doz. 25 0	28 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

The Company's supplies of these goods are from the best manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of designs, and variety of selection their stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency. Supplies are just to hand of

Beer Mugs and Goblets.
from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.
Biscuit Canisters,
from Rs. 25 to Rs. 75.
Butter Knives to Rs. 40.
Cake or Bread Baskets,
from Rs. 18 to Rs. 65.
Candlesticks,
per pair, from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
Claret Jugs,
from Rs. 12 to Rs. 100.
Cruet Frames, 8, or 5-Bs.,
from Rs. 18 to Rs. 70.
Dessert Knives and Forks,
sets, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 200.
Dish Frames and Steamers,
from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.
Egg Frames and Cups,
from Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.
Fish Knives and Forks,
sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.
Marmalade or Jam Jars,
from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 30.
Muffineers,
per pair, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 25.
Napkin Rings,
sets from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
Pickle Frames,
from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
Salvers and Waiters,
from Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.
Salt Cellars & Spoons,
from a pair Rs. 9 to a set Rs. 75.
Sardine Boxes and Tongs,
from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 56.
Sugar Baskets,
from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.
Tea and Coffee Services,
from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.
Toast Racks,
from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.
Suites of Fuble Ar: Sconce,
from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.

Laugh and grow fat.
Be merry and wise.
Care killed the cat.
This truth don't despise.

[Dave Carson.

AGA KHODABUX BIN MAVLABUX, OF DAMASCUS,

Invites

THE GENTRY AND PUBLIC OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE, to a treat of no ordinary kind, for he respectfully begs to state that the Observers of all Observers, the KHODABUX BIN MAVLABUX, rides himself the honour of taking his own Benefit, and he therefore trust that his friends will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity by their kind presence, which he will strive his every nerve to make pleasant and agreeable.

☞ Reserved Seats secured, and Tickets to be had, at the ORIENTAL EXCHANGE, Fort, at the CHABOOK PRESS, Dhobe Talao, and at the THEATRE on the Night of Performance.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MATHERAN FAIR SEASON.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY, the 24th April 1871, and EVERY SUBSEQUENT MONDAY, until further Notice, a SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE NAREL at 7-35 A.M., arriving in Bombay at about 10-50 A.M.

Ordinary and Return Tickets will be available by this Train.

The First and Second Class Coupon Tickets, which will be issued up to the end of May next, will also be available by this and other Trains.

They are issued at the following Reduced Fares:—

First Class, Rs. 21.
Second Class, Rs. 15.

These Tickets will entitle the holders to make four journeys to Narel and back at any time before the 31st May next, and will be available by any Passenger Train.

The Tickets will consist of four Coupons available from either Bombay or Byculla to Nerul, and four Coupons for the return trip; one Coupon only can be used on one day, and they are not transferable.

Each Coupon must be presented at the Booking Office at the Station from which the holder starts on that day it is to be used in order that the date may be filled in

No Coupon will be recognised unless it is so dated.

Ordinary Return Tickets issued before 31st May next will also be available for the return journey within four days (Sundays being included) from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th April 1871.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the HOT SEASON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8	
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Superior Quality	10 8	25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	16
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		10 to 16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 16
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Railroad Rugs.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
Uniforms made according to Regulation.

ASSISTANT MASTER WANTED for the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S BYCULLA SCHOOLS, a European or Eurasian. Full particulars will be furnished to applicants; but to save useless trouble, Candidates are requested, in the first instance, to state their age, where educated, previous experience, and qualifications, &c., &c. Reference as to character will be required. Applications, accompanied by copies of Certificates and Testimonials, to be addressed to the SECRETARY, Bombay Education Society, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a BAY AUSTRALIAN, a capital Hack, perfectly quiet, has been ridden by a Lady. A good Hunter and first-rate Steeplechaser. Price Rs. 600. Apply to A. B., "Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamers for TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. PREMIUM, and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent., and to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL in First Class Steamers at ONE per cent.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents Dreyfus Insurance Company.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARRIERS with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

R. HOOLEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 140 per SHAR

...IGENCE.

...KET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

...CUTTA.—13TH APRIL, 1871.

...ecurities.—The market was weak ... at lower rates, The 5 per cents ... to the Bombay Presidency Quotations of Re... tions were reported :—

...s, yesterday and to-day at ... small sums at 3 to 4 annas h... per cents, at Rs 113-7 and 113...

...shares, the following sales a...

Bank of Bengal shares, a...

Rs 1,400, and one lot ... to Rs 1,406.

National Bank sh...

Bonded Ware...

East Indian ...

India Ge...

Bengal ...

E...

...ITARY.

...appear

...te, en route

...on medical certi...

...on medical certificate,

...—APRIL 18.

..., from leave from Kamptee.

...nt, on duty, to Chakrata.

...Highlanders, on leave, to Ootacamund.

...nt Surgeon, Medical Department, from

...nt, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to

...ur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 15.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the Notification of this department, No. 58, dated the 28th of October 1870, Ensign H. A. Vincent, of the 95th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, (a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps), is appointed to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Blair, Assistant to the Agent of the Governor-General in Rajpootana, is appointed Commandant of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Battalion.

Lieutenant F. H. Maitland, Officiating Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopal, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 25th November 1870, the date on which Captain Temple was promoted.

The following changes are made in the Central Provinces Commission, with effect from the 4th March 1871:—

Major H. F. Newmarch, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ashburner, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd class.

Mr. H. Rood, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to revert to his substantive position in the 4th class.

Captain H. J. Lugard, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of 1st class.

Captain A. G. Mayne, 2nd Squadron Officer of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, has been appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow in the room of Mr. C. R. Colee, deceased.

During the absence of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council from the Presidency, the officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency, will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Office which is left at the Presidency.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH APRIL.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Cutch bls	£1 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre.....	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 2510 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		6 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Bhownuggur	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Jan. 21.
	Regina	Brady	Calcutta, March 5.
	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, March 24.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Fazel Cowrjee	Butler	Penang & Singapore.
	False Allum	Queen	Tellicherry.
	Mumfee	Nacoda	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Europe	Duhallis	Bordeaux via Tellicherry.
	Taptee (s)	Morrison	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Ship Derwent, Dunn, to Colombo.
Ship Lepanto, Candy, to Falmouth.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Ship Western Belle, to Liverpool.
Ship Barham, to Liverpool.
Steamer Abyssinia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Ship Migrator, to Rangoon.
Ship Clementine, to Havre via Malabar Coast.
Brig Molacal, Barker, to Akyab.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

William Fairbarn, 5 cases butter, D Abdoolhoosan ; 14 cases steel, Ritchie, Pallexten & Co ; 47 packages glassware, A Khorcolabhoy ; 50 cases stout, S Merwanjee & Co ; 50 packages glassware, H Allarukhia & Co.

Hyderabad, 10 packages earthenware, B Dewjee ; 7 crates earthenware, B Bhima.

Berar (s), 20 cases matches, Gaddum & Co.

Carthago Nova, 6 cases cochineal, R Scowell & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Nelson, 10 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

Canning, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Ansali, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.

City of Seringapatam, 60 casks pale ale, Payne & Co ; 50 barrels green copperas, E Salcay ; 171 casks green copperas, S Takersee.

Salisbury, 20 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Wellesley (s), 8 cases sherry, and 28 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Sir John Lawrence (s), 50 cases cognac, 6 cases claret, and 36 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Collingwood (s), 25 hhds. beer, The L A & A Company ; 53 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Berar (s), 50 cases paper, Volkart Brothers

Daphne, 54 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Atlantique, 8 cases brandy, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Europe, 50 boxes brandy, M Jamsetjee ; 50 boxes claret, J Eduljee Sons ; 25 cases brandy, E Rustomjee Mody.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rialto, 107 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co ; 78 bales cotton, Lyon & Co ; 110 bales cotton, V Vulubdass.

Ophelia, 50 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co.

Oberon, 25 bales cotton, Hutchison, Dodds & Co ; 100 bales cotton, D Canjee ; 10 bales cotton, S Bagowjee ; 1,000 bundles galls, S Varjee.

Jeypore, 100 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co ; 43 bales cotton, W Bungjee.

Thunderbolt, 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Roumania, 46 bales cotton, G Heerjee & Co ; 300 bales cotton, O A Dickinson ; 250 bales cotton, L Damodar ; 100 bales cotton, N Goverdundass.

Arcadia, 66 bales cotton, N Gunesbdass ; 62 bales cotton, S Bhoodurrant ; 10 bales hides, H E Jetakur ; 50 bales cotton, G Vulloo ; 47 bales cotton, C Narranjee.

Orphis (s), 384 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 5 bales wool, B Vussonjee ; 1 bale cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co ; 670 bundles myrabolams, S S Narrelwalla ; 66 bales cotton, N Khuttow ; 125 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co ; bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

Carthago Nova (s), 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co ; 150 cases coffee, and 50 chests dry ginger, S Moojee ; 200 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co ; 91 bales cotton, H Sobhagchund ; 56 bales cotton, G H Fazul & Co ; 230 cases dry ginger, V Vulljee ; 43 bales wool, B Topen ; 1,000 bundles gall, S Varjee ; 54 bales cotton, Tricumdass and Hunsraj ; 80 bales cotton, T Vierjdass.

Gatineau, 28 bales cotton, G Pultyanund.

Baron Rosenby, 250 bales cotton, Greedon, Tippet & Co ; 54 bales cotton, G Nuninghdass ; 45 bales cotton, N Goverdundass.

Eurine, 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Robert Kerr, 150 bales cotton, C A Dickinson ; 120 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 330 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co ; 53 bales cotton, M Goculdass ; 60 bales hemp, M Godoo.

FOR LONDON.

Varuna, 478 bags myrabolams, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Deccan (s), 20 kegs seeders, M Jewraj ; 18 bundles silk, S Narrunjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Deccan (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Deccan (s), 1 bale cotton, Owen & Okell.

FOR BREMEN.

Princess Sumawuttj, 125 bales cotton, A Blaschkeck & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Red Cross, 200 bales cotton, S Tyabjee ; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

Varuna, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 200 bales cotton Planque, Vinay & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imphala (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Constance, 22 cases shellacs, E Noordin & Co ; 149 bundles sharkfins, and 1 bundle fishmaws, S Kinsky ; 100 bales cotton, V Vullubdas ; 86 bundles olibanum, and 12 bundles mother of pearl shells, H Kisan ; 5 packages olibanum, H Kisan.

...popular as the income ... must be by a set of ... from a large minority are ... it is too odious for contem... to hope that the Council will ...it, or if not, that the "excep... tioned in the Draft Act may be so ...ds that the Act may be virtually inope...

As to the second tax, the so-called family tax, our feeling is again one of disappointment. In the first place we cannot but think that the percentage of non-agricultural population who will pay the tax and the consequent proceeds are far overrated. Secondly, the bill has none of the aspect of finality. We had at any rate a right to expect that the whole question of municipalities would have been considered, and that some provision would be made for the sanitary improvement of large towns, where Act XXVI. of 1850 had not yet been introduced. This is a question which must be settled eventually, and the working of Act XXVI. of 1850 having been acknowledged on all sides to be a failure, some substitute should have been proposed and the whole scheme of municipal rating taken into consideration. The voluntary principle is manifestly unfair if town-ships who choose to tax themselves are bound to pay for their own police and other towns are free from the obligation. Of course, anything like a comprehensive scheme of municipal rating must involve some new taxation, and therefore, as it appears to us, it is imperative that if such a scheme is in contemplation, as we believe it to be, it should be unfolded with and made part of the plan of the provincial budget. We suppose the select committee who sat on the bill are aware that by their clause limiting the amount to be levied from municipalities to a fifth of the previous year's income they have effectually relieved the greater part of municipalities from the whole expense of a town guard. A police guard consists of at least a head constable on twelve rupees a month, and three constables on an average of eight, making a monthly expenditure of thirty-six rupees a month, or yearly—allowing for contingencies, such as clothing, &c.,—of about four hundred and fifty. Thus no municipality with a less income than two thousand two hundred rupees will be in a position to pay for a police guard of the smallest dimensions, and—we speak without any statistics to refer to—we think that the majority of the smaller municipalities are in the enjoyment of a far less income.

Some consideration also, if only in the form of a passing reference, was due to Mr. Peile's proposals for raising funds for a really national system of education—in fact, our charge against the Government proposals is that they have a narrow and makeshift appearance—a charge to which the Governor almost pleaded guilty by saying they were hastily prepared.

We do not wish to be hypercritical, and it is very easy to under-rate the difficult task set to the local Governments by the reckless taxing policy—for such it undoubtedly is—of the Mayo-Temple Government. In a former article, while saying all we could for the income tax as at present retained, we unhesitatingly condemned it if it was kept side by side with local taxation, and we knew well how the local Government is hampered by the reluctance of Sir Richard Temple to part with this tax, which he regards with the fondness of a parent for a child, a fondness increased by the weakliness of his offspring. The truth is we cannot expect real financial economy until, as has been said, the Government of India will say to the local Governments,—"Give us so much as your contribution to the imperial establishment, and we will let you keep the rest." Then we should not have, as now, a Civil Service with about thirty superfluous members, a Government House, which was never necessary, swallowing up sufficient money to have provided all the civil buildings so urgently required in the presidency, and lacs of rupees spent on works of irrigation which are not only not appreciated but remain unused by the people. As has been reiterated in this journal scores of times, while other Chancellors of Exchequer are always on the watch to stop expenditure and decrease taxation, the one idea of the present Government of India is to raise new taxes to meet an ever-increasing expenditure. Within the last five years we have seen trebled stamp duties, a [illegible] tax, or what threatens to be a permanent, [illegible] tax, an enhanced salt tax inflicted on the people, and now the word has gone forth to tax in the lanes and bye-ways, to let none escape, no, not one. Where is it to stop? Public works expenditure, as we have repeated, and never apparently can repeat too often, is inexhaustible, especially when the head of such a department has a mania for palace-building. We have already built a palace in London for India Office clerks and are building palaces for our soldiers. Our judges clamour for palaces of justice. Our rulers sigh, not in vain, for palatial residences at every one of the many seats of Government. The following is the order of necessity as it appears to Government for the expenditure of public money. First, palaces for clerks, soldiers, governors and judges—then railways, useless perhaps for strategical purposes and certain not to make a fair return, but still railways, they are such a sign of advanced civilisation, and then—well then the hobbies of district officers, roads, canals, and bridges—and as for schemes of education and sanitary reform, schemes which really would pay in every way, they must take their turn after the palaces, the railways, and other public works. This, to our mind, is the head and front of the Government offending, that with a ruinous public works expenditure, and an ever-increasing taxation so little is done in the way of real improvement of the people, by any great administrative schemes of education or of sanitary reform. But we are wandering somewhat wide of our subject. We will revert to it by remarking that the hasty hand-to-mouth legislation of the local Government of which we complain has its origin, if not its model, in the unstatesmanlike, spendthrift, *dishonest*—for so it is—policy of the Imperial Government. We envy if we do not admire the calm philosophy of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who, deeply disgusted as we are with an Imperial Government which calmly spends huge sums on the Department of Luxury, *and then throws the responsibility for increased* taxation on the local Governments, can shake off all anxiety on the subject and vent his superfluous spleen on the lions of Kattywar. Will not the rival young lions of an enlightened native press jump at the occasion to compare Sir Seymour's "Westley-Richards" to a well-known fiddle of antiquity?

COMPLAINTS reach us regarding irregularities in postal matters at Bhooj. Letters we are assured are frequently lost. We trust it is only necessary to draw attention to the fact to have a remedy applied.

GENERAL BARROW is said to be about to proceed to England. During his absence Sir George Couper will officiate as Chief Commissioner of Oudh,

THE Viceroy has been pleased to exonerate His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere from all complicity, direct or indirect, in the murder of Mr. Hayward.

THE REV. W. D. COWLEY, M. A., has obtained five months' privilege leave, with a view to his proceeding to Cashmere as resident clergyman during that period.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. B. FRASER TYTLER, C. B., has been appointed to the command of the Allahabad Division, and was expected to assume charge on Monday last.

A NATIVE Inspector of Police, Ram Narain, has been appointed officiating District Superintendent at Sultanpore. The "Pioneer" imagines this is the first instance of such an appointment.

THE "Calcutta Examiner" says it is believed that Government either has already purchased, or shortly intends to purchase, five steamers for the public service, to meet the State requirements.

THE latest papers received from Singapore announce that it is the intention of the King of Siam, after his visit to Batavia, and a short stay in his own kingdom, to pay a visit to Calcutta, and to make a tour through India.

THE witnesses in the forthcoming Wahabee trials have been served with subpœnas to attend at Patna on the 1st proximo. There is therefore no foundation, says the "Examiner," for the statement that the trials will take place in Calcutta; neither is there any intention of appointing a special commission.

MR. DAMPIER, for whom Mr. C S Bayley is now officiating in the Bengal Secretariat, is expected to return to his appointment in June. Mr. Rivers Thompson, at present in charge of the Revenue branch, will probably be permanently appointed to the Judicial and Political Departments.

AT the meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on Saturday, His Honor paid a graceful tribute to the abilities of the Hon. Ashley Eden, whom he spoke of as "one of the most valuable members" of his Council, at the same time congratulating him on his elevation to "a higher sphere."

IT is, says the "Indian Mirror," definitively settled now that the office and establishment of the Registrar General of Assurances (in Bengal) are to be abolished from the month of July next. "This will cut down a good round sum of monthly expenses. The post of the District Registrar is of course to be retained, all local business will be transacted by him. Mr. Beverly will hold the nominal appointment of the Inspector General of Assurances with a very diminished establishment till he is otherwise provided for."

ON Mr. Justice Ross taking his seat in the Allahabad High Court on Saturday for the last time previous to his departure for England, there was a large gathering of the advocates and pleaders of the Court who wished to express their esteem for the learned Judge. The Government advocate, Mr. Jardine, addressed a grateful farewell to His Lordship on behalf of the Bar, and Mr. Conlan and Moulvie Furreedoddeen on behalf of the pleaders of the Court, and Mr. Justice Ross replied warmly and feelingly to the addresses.

FROM Kohat the "Pioneer" has intelligence of a murderous assault, followed up by speedy punishment. Two sepoys of the 2nd Punjab Infantry were attacked a few days back by a fanatic who succeeded in dangerously wounding one of them, the other escaping with minor injuries. On being arrested the fanatic described himself as an inhabitant of Teerah, a religious scholar, and hater of infidels. His "Moolah" had told him that he was certain of Paradise if he could only manage to kill a Sikh, which act would at once raise him to the dignified position of a "Ghazi. Fate, however, destined that he should be raised even higher. Sanction was requested and received from the Commissioner to try the accused under Act XXIII. of 1867 (for suppression of murderous outrages in certain districts in the Punjab). He was found guilty and hanged next morning, to the immense satisfaction of all the Sikhs of the garrison.

THE Civil Service has, says the "Pioneer," yet another grievance against the Government, and a memorial for signature may, we presume, be expected at an early date. It seems that orders have been published abolishing thermantidotes in cutcherries, cutting down the number of coolies to one man for every three tatties, and sanctioning only one punkah cooly per punkah for the day's work! Of course civilians will be permitted to supply themselves with any number of thermantidotes and battalions of coolies if they will pay for them themselves, but the Government declines for the future to provide more than the above. One correspondent considers that this order is an indirect attempt of the local Government to accelerate promotion, "as death by asphyxia will infallibly carry off all the stouter seniors." Another correspondent suggests that the second and third clauses of the order may be safely evaded by punishing the first delinquent brought up each morning with "six hours at the punkah."

THE VICEROY AT CAWNPORE.

THE Viceroy seems to have had a busy time of it at Cawnpore while detained there owing to the sad news regarding the Chief Commissioner. On Saturday morning, the 8th, His Excellency drove to the new bridge over the Ganges and spent more than an hour in inspecting the bridge-works. In the evening he visited the well, memorial gardens, canal, &c. Sunday was devoted to attendance at church and a visit to the model farm. On Monday morning he went out some 18 miles pig-sticking, and had several good runs, though there were no pigs realized, owing to the heavy grass. His Lordship breakfasted with the Tent Club, and then returned by 2 P.M. to Cawnpore, where business required his presence. On Tuesday morning His Lordship visited the city, inspected the drainage works and stone tramway, the new flour-mills, Mr. Crowe's oil-mills and ice-machine, finishing up with a visit to the tanneries.—*Pioneer.*

EGYPT.

WE translate the following paragraphs from the *Journal de Port-Saïd*:—

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was expected at Port-Said on the 23rd inst.

During the week ending Thursday, the 23rd, 3,485 pilgrims passed at Port-Said on their way from Mecca to Constantinople and Smyrna. The state of health among the pilgrims was satisfactory.

On Tuesday, the 21st, the khamsin blew for the first time this year at Port-Said, and the force of the wind was unusually great. At Ismailia, it appears, the storm was still more violent. Ships passing through the Canal were obliged to come to anchor; and the passenger boats were unable to leave at the ordinary hour.

On the 21st, two sportsmen residing at Port-Said killed, at kilometre No. 4, two animals which seem to be either jackals or red foxes. They were of remarkable size, and weighing 35 kilos each. One of them, having been slightly wounded by the first shot, made a leap at one of the sportsmen, and would certainly have been upon him, had it not been stopped in its spring by *a second shot which shattered its jaw and brought it* down dead. The presence of such animals in our district, *which, as we too well know, is composed exclusively* of saud and water, is sufficiently rare to deserve being mentioned.

LADY MAYO AT AGRA.

EARLY yesterday morning (April 14) the gallant 65th received their new colours at the hands of Lady Mayo. All Agra turned out in honour of the occasion. Lady Mayo, accompanied by the Commissioner of the Agra Division and an aide-de-camp, and surrounded by the local military staff, arrived on the ground punctually at the appointed hour. Her Ladyship was received by the 65th and the native regiments under a general salute.

The ceremony of the day commenced with the trooping of the old colours, by a company of the corps, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne;" they were carried down the line and back, and were then removed to make way for the bright new flags now displayed tastefully arranged on drums in the centre, immediately in front of the band. The General now escorted Lady Mayo to the spot, and after the consecration service had been read by the Revd. W. H. Tribe, the military chaplain of the station, her Ladyship presented the colours to the kneeling Ensigns, and addressed the regiment thus:—

"Colonel MacGregor, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, 65th Regiment.

"I esteem it a great honour to present you with these colours to replace those under which you have long served with credit and distinction.

"These colours are the emblems of loyalty to your Queen, of devotion to your country, and of adherence to duty.

"'*To stand by his colours*' is the motto of every British soldier, and I know that in now presenting these banners *to the gallant 65th, I give them into the keeping of* men who will follow them wherever duty and honour *leads—into the hands of soldiers who will never yield.* I feel sure that they will wave over the heads of men whose conduct in peace and whose courage in war will *ever bring credit to the British name.*"

Colonel MacGregor returned thanks for the honour conferred on the regiment under his command, and, turning to the regiment, reminded them of their duty as true, brave and loyal soldiers of England.

Places were then taken for the march past in review order. That over, the final general salute was given, the band playing the National Anthem; her Ladyship drove away, the regiments marched to their lines, and the large concourse of people dispersed.

The ball took place last night. The Taj will be illuminated this evening.—*Delhi Gazette.*

On Monday morning Lady Mayo was to have visited Futtehpore Sikri, returning to Agra the same evening. She will probably proceed to Dholpore to-morrow (Thursday).

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONTINUED FIGHTING AT NEUILLY.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

LONDON, 18TH APRIL.

A decree has been published by the Versailles Government fixing the Municipal Election for the 30th instant.

It is asserted that after a brilliant encounter on Monday morning the Versailles troops occupied the Chateau Decon overlooking Asnières.]

Cluseret announces that a severe battle was fought at Neuilly on the night of the 16th, when the Pontifical Zouaves were surrounded and the flag of the Commune hoisted on the church. General Dumbrowski on the other hand declares that he occupied the whole of the new quarter of Neuilly, that he carried three barricades, and made many prisoners. He also states that the bridge at Neuilly is still being warmly contested.

A rumour is current that England, Italy, and America are trying to bring about a truce.

Menotti Garibaldi has been elected a member of the Commune, but the Elections generally have failed owing to the small number of Electors.

LONDOE, 17TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was weaker.

Fair Dhollera 6 1/16d.

Consols 93¼.

The Bombay mail of the 25th ultimo was delivered in London on the 17th instant.

The Bombay mail of the 1st April reached Suez on the 13th instant.

Arrived from Bombay, Foundling.

BOMBAY.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE LLOYD, who has obtained six months' leave, proceeds to England by the mail steamer of the 13th proximo.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—The gentlemen summoned for the special jury at the Criminal Sessions are required to be in attendance on Thursday morning at the usual hour.

FIVE tents have been pitched at the Moody Bay for the purpose of giving shelter to some of the men of H. M.'s 19th Regiment, who have been attacked with small-pox.

THE FAIR annually held by Mr. Narayen Janardhunjee at his garden in Parell, in honour of Wagushwaree's Temple, will commence to-day (19th instant) and will continue till Sunday the 23rd idem.

BARODA.—It is stated that Rao Saheb Bapoobhoy Dayashunkur, late Dufterdar to the Political Agent of Kattywar, is likely to be appointed Superintendent of Police at Baroda by H. H. Mulharao.

THE LIQUOR SELLERS OF BULSAR.—Mr. Rogers, Revenue Commissioner, N.D., has called on the liquor sellers of Bulsar to Broach, to settle a long-standing dispute between them and the Mamlutdar of Bulsar.

BROACH.—Mr. Murphy, Assistant Session Judge of Surat, proceeded on Saturday to Broach to hold the quarterly Criminal Sessions at that station. There is an unusually large number of cases this time.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Dharoo Dowlatia, a buggy-driver, was fined Rs. 25 for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner in the Bhendy Bazaar Road.

SURAT.—The other day a Mussulman named Moola was tried before Mr. Murphy, Assistant Judge of Surat, with voluntarily causing hurt, by striking one Hayat Noorbhoy with a knife. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.—The acting of this Company has long ago received a cordial recognition from the public and again secured for them a bumper house and a kindly reception last Saturday. The bill for this evening appears exceedingly attractive—a complimentary benefit to "Khodabux bin Mavlabux" (Mr. Pestonjee), who has achieved a decided success.

SUICIDE.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at Dr. Howlett's office on the body of Bakhyet Seedee. About midnight on the 16th inst. deceased was found lying by the side of the road at Dadur. He was quite insensible, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury found that his death had been caused by arsenic, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR VISITORS TO MATHERAN.—From an advertisement of the G. I. P. Railway Company we observe that from Monday next till further notice a special train will leave Narel every Monday morning at 7-35 A.M., and arrive in Bombay about 10-50 A.M. The coupon system commenced last year is still continued, and, besides, we notice that ordinary return tickets issued before 31st May will be available for the return journey within four days from the date of issue.

INDIAN FINANCES AND THE INCOME TAX.—On the above subject Mr. Kaikhushro Nowrojee Kabrajee, the talented editor of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, delivered in the Gujrathi language four lectures last year in connection with the Bombay branch of the East India Association. The lectures were delivered before crowded audiences in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and Mr. Kaikhushro has now published them in a pamphlet form, a copy of which has been forwarded to us.

SHIPPING.

THE BARQUE BHOWNUGGUR, 384 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo.

THE SHIP LEPANTO, 838 tons, Captain J. Candy, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a cargo of 5,277 bales of cotton.

THE SH. REGINA, 800 tons, Captain Thomas Brady, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and sundry. The vessel spoke the ship Chanticleer off Cochin.

PASSENGERS FROM GENOA, &c.

THE s. s. INDIA, 806 tons, Captain G. Dodero, arrived yesterday from Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, *with a general cargo and the following passengers* :—

From Genoa—Mr. LAZZARO DIDDIER.

From Naples—Mons. Pagnucci and two missionaries.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian troopship Euphrates will, it is expected, leave Bombay for England to-morrow, with 400 invalids, 50 time-expired men, 55 women, 95 children, and the following officers :—

Captain A R Hoskins, Bom R A
Captain K N Young, Bom R A
Vet Surgeon T Blake, Bom R A
Paymaster G W Anderson, R N
Lieutenant C G Gardiner, R N
Lieutenant C Reynand, R N
Ensign T Maclean, R N
Lieut E Pulleyne, 18th Hussars
Surgeon G C Clery, 18th Hussars
Captain F H Cobbe, Madras R A
Asst Sur G Park, Madras R A
Captain C Raikes, Madras R A
Sur Maj J Gibbons, Madras R A
Capt J E Gubbins, Madras R A
Lieut G E Weston, Mad G List
Lieut H W Pardoe, Mad G List
Lieut J G W Hemans, Mad G List
Lt-Col G A Renny, Bengal R A
Capt C H Cookes, Bengal R A
Capt W Gilmour, Bengal R A
Capt C H Pickering, Bengal R A
Asst Sur E Wilkes, Bengal R A
Qr Mr J R Thomson, Ben R A
Captain E J Briscoe, 1/14 Foot
Lieut W T Blois, 1/14th Foot
Asst Sur J H Hughes, 38th Foot
Lieut J Alexander, 38th Foot
Col H Rowlands, V C, 41st Foot
Lieut C Torkington, 41st Foot
Asst Surgeon D C W Heather, Bengal Staff
Assistant Surgeon W R Stewart, Bengal Staff
Asst Surg N Ffolliott, Ben Staff
Lieut J Stoyle, 59th Regt
Lieut W C Collis, 33rd Regt
Lieut-Col H E T Williams, 106th Regiment
Lieut P Justice, 106th Regt
Lieut R A Livesay, Madras R E
Lieut W Chick, Staff Corps
Capt F Montague, 4th Hussars
Brig Mr W Hart, 5th R I Lancers
Capt W Oliver, 2/1st Foot
Ensign H R Gall, 1/5th Fusiliers
Lieut C O Bowers, 1/8th Foot
Surgn M J Tulloch, 1/11th Foot
Captain E Galty, 39th Foot
Pay Mr T N Young, 56th Foot
Ensign A J Brander, 2/61 Foot.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18th April, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 17th April, 6-10 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 17th April, 9-15 P.M. America vis Turkey, 17th April, 10-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

OFFICE—18th April, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 17th April, 4-18 P.M., Greenwich time. *Time in transit, 21 hours 48 minutes.*

Via Red Sea, 18th April, 12-18 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 52 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 18th April, 9-12 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 32 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th April, 10 A.M., Greenwich time. *Time in transit, 3 hours 9 minutes.*

America vis Red Sea, 18th April, 12-3 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 1 minute.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 17th to 9 P.M. of the 18th April is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 49	0 5
,, Calcutta	18 55	2 45
,, Madras	9 45	3 54
,, Galle	22 50	5 52

THE BILLS FOR LOCAL TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On reading your report of the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council on the bills for local taxation, I observe that the proceedings are to be translated into Goozeratee, Mahratee and Canarese, but that Sindee, which is spoken by the whole population of an important province, is omitted. This seems unfair, as the Sindees in common with the other language-speaking populations will be affected by the bills, and they have no member of their community to express their opinions in the Legislative Council for them.—Yours, &c.,

A SINDEE.

APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL JURY.

AT the opening of Sharman's case in the Criminal Sessions,

The Advocate General moved the case of Tunsookram Gungaram for a special jury to try the prisoner. The charge was one of cheating, he said, involving a considerable amount of property belonging to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

Mr. Anstey opposed on behalf of the prisoner on the ground that he desired to be tried by his peers, whereas he was not of the walk of life to which the gentlemen of the special jury belonged, and because on the slightest reflection (though it was far from his intention to cast reflection on the jury) it was a fact that the prosecutor, the gentleman for whom Her Majesty prosecuted, was on the list himself and was a very influential member of the European community of Bombay. Under these circumstances—the prisoner not desiring to be tried by special jury but on the contrary desiring very much to be tried by a common jury—he was instructed to oppose his learned friend's application.

The Advocate General replied that the application was one entirely at the discretion of the Court, and submitted that the prisoner could have no ground whatever for instructing his learned friend to cast reflection on the special jury. If His Lordship thought the special jury would be more competent to deal with the case, with the circumstances of which they must be more familiar, then he could make the order.

The Judge said the latter was the only consideration in the matter. It was not to be supposed for one moment that the special or the common jury would have a prejudice, and it seemed to him the case was more likely to be understood by the class of persons on the special jury; and under these circumstances he would order a special jury to try the case.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

On Saturday at the Fort Police Court the following information was laid before Mr. Showell by a goomasta named Ghellabhai Khoosbaldas, charging Sobhagchund Cullianchund and others with extortion and wrongful confinement:—

I am a goomasta, in the firm of Bhaeechund Manchund, and live in the 3rd Bhoeewadda Street, near the temple of Jeewunjee Maharaj at Bhooleshwar. Yesterday evening, about lamp-light time, while I was employed at my master's house, Sobhagchund Cullianchund and Jaichund, sons of the deceased Bhaeechund, Ootumchund Tarrachund, Nugginchund Tarrachund, Goolabchand Tarrachund, Kewdajee Lallajee, Baee Naveewahoo, Guianchund Ameechund, Hemchund Custoorchund, and Vuzonjee took me into a room of that house, told me that I had misappropriated my master's pearls, and extorted from me a bond for Rs. 781-2 in favour of Bhaeechund Manchund by putting me in fear of beating, and wrongfully confined me in the same room till this morning. I charge the said Sobhagchund, Cullianchund and Jaichund, Ootumchund Tarrachund, Nugginchund Tarrachund, Goolabchund Tarrachund, Kewdajee Lallajee, Baee Naveewahoo, Guianchund Ameechund, Hemchund Custoorchund, and Vuzonjee with having committed the offences of extortion and wrongful confinement under sections 383 and 341 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that warrants may be issued for their apprehension, as also a search warrant for the seizure of the exorted bond, and that they may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate ordered a summons to issue against the accused.

A FIGHT ABOUT PRAYERS.

ON Saturday last at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. M. G. Ranade, four Parsee priests, named Dorabjee Maneckjee, Cursetjee Rustomjee Madun, Rustomjee Eduljee Bamjee, and Hormusjee Dorabjee Antia, were charged with assault at the instance of Nowrojee Jeewanjee Mody, also a priest. The row took place in a fire-temple belonging to Manockjee Settna, situated in Bazaar Gate Street in the Fort. A discussion as to the appropriateness of certain words in a prayer seems to be the origin of this, as of other quarrels among the priests belonging to the temple.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Peile for the defendants.

Nowrojee Jeewanjee, the complainant, said—I am a mobed (Parsee priest). I have been a mobed for 45 years. I am now 61 years old. Eduljee is my son. I have been frequenting Manockjee Sett's agiary (fire-temple) for religious service these forty-five years. On the 3rd of April, Monday, I was in the agiary. I went there from a quarter past 2 to half-past 2 P.M. I had gone there to say my prayers for myself. I formerly lived there, slept there, and prayed there. Ten years ago I used to sleep there. I was praying on Monday afternoon as I have been praying always. I was praying near the fire-place, in the place where I have prayed all along. I was in the same attitude. I was praying quietly to myself. There was one Parsee near saying his prayers. Five minutes after I went there and sat to pray, Dorabjee came down from upstairs and told me to "get up, you have no orders from the Sett." When he told me to get up I said, "I am praying." Thereupon Dorabjee seized me by my arm and gave me a violent push. I was about to fall, when I supported myself by placing my hand on the ground. My turban fell off. When I got up Dorabjee gave me a slap on the left cheek with his open hand. It was a violent slap. I became giddy. I began to run and cried out, "They beat me." I was going out by the front-door. Dorabjee was following me. When Hormusjee Dorabjee, the fourth defendant, held me by the coat near the neck, I shouted out. Cursetjee and Rustomjee came from the front and pushed me back. I was at the time inside the door. Eduljee, my son, came up running. I was inside the door near the staircase when he came

THE ALLEGED P. W. D. FRAUDS AT POONA.

MORE ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE.

THE following is a full report of the proceedings in Sharman's trial at the Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Green and a special jury on Monday—for yesterday we gave only a brief report of Ashania Ramia's contradictions of his deposition before the magistrate and of his allegations as to the treatment he received at Poona.

The Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) and Mr. Ferguson conducted the prosecution; Mr. Anstey and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the prisoner.

The Advocate General after obtaining leave to examine Ashania Ramia, the informer, as a hostile witness, and after reading over the depositions he had made before the magistrate, said that he did not wish to speak under any misapprehension of the consequences of speaking, falsely, because if the witness so spoke he was liable to be convicted and transported. Was the statement that Sharman took from him Rs. 400 out of the payment of the bill for the cook-room true, he asked, or false?

Witness replied that it was false. On the day that the deposition was taken he was beaten.

The Advocate General next asked if the statement that witness paid Sharman 5 per cent. on the whole of the contract rates was true or false?

Witness—The first statement is correct.

The Advocate General—Don't answer me in that way. Is that statement true or false?

Witness—It is false.

The Advocate General then asked whether the statement that the payments entered in the "partnership" book were made to Sharman was false.

Witness replied that it also was false. He was beaten, kept without food and water for two days;—and when else, he asked, could he do?

Mr. Anstey—Who subjected you to these cruelties?—A. Mr. Pritchard himself and his naique.

The Judge—What is his name?—A. I don't know his name well. It is something like Nurse.

Mr. Anstey—You are quite sure, are you, that Mr. Pritchard was personally present?—A. Yes; he was present. This took place upstairs in his bungalow. I was taken to his bungalow the very day that I made my first deposition.

Q. After you had given it, or before?—A. After.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Macfarlane being present when you gave your first deposition?—A. I don't remember. I can't make out one gentleman from another.

Q. When your examination was taken on the first day, who was the person that put the questions?—A. Mr. Pritchard. On the first day Mr. Pritchard put the questions; he was sitting in Court.

Mr. Anstey—Now attend to my questions; don't ramble now. When your examination by Mr. Pritchard or his vakeels had ceased, you were not, I believe, examined by Mr. Macfarlane or any one on behalf of the prisoners—not cross-examined? (Reply, if any, inaudible) Your examination was suddenly closed on your saying "No" to the question—"Did you ever give any money to Sharman?"—A. Yes.

Q. Who was there?—A. Mr. Pritchard and his vakeel. They sat down.

Q. And then down sat who—Pritchard or his vakeel?—A. Yes, Mr. Pritchard and his vakeel both sat down.

Q. Well, who was examining you? They could not have been examining you both at once. Pritchard or his vakeel?—A. This vakeel Hingen.

Q. A person called Windsor?—A. Yes.

Q. What time of the day was this when Windsor sat down?—A. It was about three or four in the afternoon.

Q. And then did the Court suddenly rise?—A. The Court was sitting when I was removed from the Court House.

Q. You were removed? Who removed you?—A. The sheristadar ordered his sepoy to take me away.

Q. Did he take you away?—A. I was taken to Mr. Pritchard's bungalow.

Q. Did the sepoy take you away?—A. Yes.

Q. To Mr. Pritchard's bungalow?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, you said when my learned friend was reading out the depositions to you and when they were being interpreted and explained, "I have been in prison for six or seven months."—A. Yes, for nearly five and a-half months. For two months I was in the jail, and for the other part I have been only allowed to go to take my meals, but a sepoy has been placed to watch my movements.

Q. Was that so down to the present time?—A. Yes.

Q. And when you came to give evidence on the first, second, and third days at Poona, were you brought there by policemen?—A. Yes, I was brought there from the jail.

Q. And on each occasion taken away by policemen from the Court?—A. Yes.

Q. And has it been with your own free will and pleasure that you have been all this time in custody and under the surveillance of the police, or has it been against your will?—A. No, against my will. I offered to give bail. My bail was refused.

Mr. Anstey—Never mind your bail. Now we come back to Mr. Pritchard's bungalow. You came back to the bungalow. To what part of the bungalow did the sepoy take you?—A. I remained under the porch of the bungalow until ten o'clock at night.

Mr. Anstey—Well go on—A. Mr. Pritchard came down to me and threatened me.

Q. Did he threaten you while sitting under the porch?—A. Yes.

Q. What was it?—A. He said,—"As you have made a false statement, I will break your head. Do you know what you are about." Nothing more was said on that occasion. I was taken to the *furaskhana*, and on the following morning was brought to the bungalow.

Q. ... in the custody of the police?—A. Yes.

Mr. Anstey—Now, tell me quick at what o'clock in the morning you were brought to the bungalow, and what part of the bungalow you were brought to, and all about it.

Witness—We arrived at the bungalow at six in the morning. I was taken upstairs. Mr. Pritchard and the naique said "Come along upstairs." I went.

Mr. Anstey—To what part upstairs did you go?

Witness, speaking with great excitement here, made the following statement, in the course of which he was continually repressed by the interpreter but with apparently no effect, for he would speak—I was taken to the sitting room and from that to another, and thence to a third room. The naique held me, and Mr. Pritchard struck me with a piece of wood. I have been suffering still from the effects of the beating in such a way that I am unable to eat my food. I have been deprived of my money.

Mr. Anstey—We will come to that by and bye. I am talking of what took place at the bungalow. Keep to Mr. Pritchard's bungalow. We will remain there for a while. After the beating with the stick——

The Interpreter—With a piece of wood he said.

Mr. Anstey—Well, with a piece of wood. What happened then?

Witness—When I received that beating and was unable to suffer any more, I consented to state what they wished me to state. I have been ruined by this. I have a wife and seven children——

Mr. Anstey—Never mind that. Did you signify your consent to give evidence? Did you tell Mr. Pritchard you would give evidence?—A. Yes.

Mr. Anstey—What did he say?—A. He ceased to beat, and I was then removed to the *furaskhana*.

Mr. Anstey—How long did you remain there before you gave your evidence?—A. For a month and three-quarters.

Mr. Anstey—I ask how long did you remain there before you came into the magistrate's court to give evidence?—A. A month and three-quarters. I used to be taken every day to Mr. Pritchard's bungalow—

Mr. Anstey—I want to have an answer to my question first. You were examined on the first day, and the Court came to a close on your saying "No" to the question. Well, then, you were brought back and examined a second time, when you say you gave false evidence?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, how many days was that after you had given your true evidence?—A. Two or three days.

Q. Did you go to Mr. Pritchard's house again during these two or three days?—A. Yes, every day.

Q. And what happened?—A. Mr. Pritchard said,—"Will you give a further statement? Don't swerve from what you have consented to state."

Q. And he gave you a pardon? Who gave you the pardon?—A. The Railway Magistrate.

Q. Who applied to the magistrate to grant you that pardon in Court?—A. Mr. Pritchard. When I made that first statement and gave a true account I did not hope for any pardon.

Q. Your first statement you made without hope of a pardon: your second you made in hope of a pardon, which you got on the same day?—A. Yes.

Mr. Anstey—You said you were two or three days without food. When was that?

Witness—That whole of the first day I was examined and the second day; and the third day I was allowed food. I was told to attend early, and was taken from my house at six in the morning. On the third day I was examined, I made the statement and was sent home to take my meals. A sepoy went with me.

Mr. Anstey—Now you were going to tell me something about your being ruined and about your seven children. What was that?

Witness—My expenses are Rs 100 a day, and during all this time I have been incurring all that expense.

Mr. Anstey—Now, be very particular how you answer this question. Take great care. Have you communicated with any one, or have you been communicated with by any one on the prisoner's behalf with respect to the statements you have made this day?

Witness—No. I am not a boy to be tutored; I am not a fool that I want other persons to tell me what I should state here.

Mr. Anstey—I don't ask you if you have been tutored, but if you have so much as told any one connected with the prisoner, his vakeel or attorney, or any one, that you were going to make these statements to-day?

Witness—No. A sepoy has been placed to watch my movements, and he does not allow me to speak to anybody. And I have lost Rs. 1,600, that was an attachment brought against my property and I could not defend.

Mr. Anstey—Has there been any communication at all between you and any person concerned for the prisoner?

Witness—No; there has been always a sepoy in my place.

Mr. Anstey—Will your Lordship allow me to refer you to sections 158 and 159 of the Criminal Procedure Code?

Witness—Even my children and members of my family who bring bread to me here are not allowed to talk to me. They are told to place the bread at some distance and then go off, and I am then allowed to take up my bread. I never made any contract or bargain with Sharman for defrauding the Government. He never told me he had overcharged the Public Works Department. Until that day when I say I was beaten, I had never stated to any one that Sharman had taken money from me or defrauded Government. I remember in last October he pointed out an overcharge. I had been paid some years ago, but I submitted without the least objection to the deduction. The other works I had from Government were taken on the system of estimates. I have not, since my arrest, done any business, as I cannot do any with a sepoy at my heels. If it had not been for this, I would have been carrying on my contracts all this time.

By the Advocate General—Before I was brought before the magistrate for the first time I had been a month and three-quarters in the lock-up. I was accused along with Sharman and seven or eight other persons. On the first day I was examined before Dr. Fraser, he asked me through his sheristadar whether I would like to get a certificate of pardon. The magistrate tendered that before I gave any evidence at all. It was not written out. After I had given evidence, I was taken, not to the lock-up, but to Mr. Pritchard's bungalow. I don't remember at what hour I left the Court; I was taken to Mr. Pritchard's bungalow at about 5 o'clock, and I was afterwards taken to the lock-up. Mr. Pritchard did not beat me on that occasion, but only threatened to break my head. He charged the havildar and two sepoys with having tutored me on the first occasion, and they were discharged. Mr. Daniel, police officer, came in the meantime, and they were talking together. I could not get anything to eat at that late hour; I told the sepoys that I was hungry and thirsty. I was told by the sepoy that the fouzdar had left, and that there was no money to buy the batta. Some parched gram was brought worth a pice, and I ate it. Next morning I got no food. I went to Mr. Pritchard's house, and he beat me with a club. It was not so big as that (the Advocate General holding up the mace), it was a bamboo. He gave me a blow on my back and hit me with his fist and kicked me. I don't remember how many strokes I got, but they were many. The naique was holding me, and abusing me all this time. I cried, and when I made attempts to cry out the naique, a Mahomedan, stopped my mouth with one hand, holding me by the wrist with the other hand. This beating lasted for about half an hour. After I was beaten Mr. Pritchard did not say anything to me. I said to him I would tell what he wished me to tell. He did not say anything; he just took me upstairs and the beating was commenced, and I consented, and he went downstairs again. He gave instructions to the naique to examine me carefully after the beating. I was then kept in the bungalow till nearly five in the evening, and got nothing to eat all that day. Next day I was taken before the Railway Magistrate. I did not say a single word there about the beating, for fear I should get more. I did not fear the magistrate beating me, but the first day I had been sent to Mr. Pritchard's charge and I thought that if I said anything about the beating, I might be sent back to Mr. Pritchard. I was told what to say at the second examination by Mr. Pritchard on the day I was beaten. It was the day after. The Advocate General—Why did you not tell that to my learned friend?

Witness—Did I not tell him?

The Advocate General—You did not tell him that Mr. Pritchard told you the day after what you were to say.

Witness—I was not asked.

The Advocate General—You did not wait to be asked before you poured out your sorrows.

Witness—I got a paper containing a certificate of pardon from the Railway Magistrate before my examination on the second day. I did not think my pardon was complete without a certificate. I knew the case would ultimately come before the High Court, and that that was the place to tell all my grievance. I bore all this with patience. I don't know if I told the doctor of the prison of the beating. In the first place I did not know if there was one. I have not told it to any official of the jail. I have mentioned it to the members of my family. I am not allowed to talk to any one else. I have been living with my own family since I came out of the lock-up. After my first deposition the members of my family were not allowed to see me. I have been out of the lock-up for three months.

The Advocate General—Then what did you mean by that cock and-bull story about the policeman not allowing you to go to your family, and of their having to lay down your dinner at a distance?

Witness—That was with reference to the treatment I have been receiving here.

The Advocate General—In Bombay?

Witness—Yes: I am kept in tents.

The Advocate General—When did you come to Bombay?

Witness—On Friday evening. I am living in a tent on the esplanade. All the witnesses are there. I get my food from some of the members of my family. I have not received any batta.

The Advocate General—I daresay if you apply to the Clerk of the Crown at the end of the case you will get it. During the time you were in Mr. Pritchard's house you were allowed to go about and talk to whoever you liked?

Witness—All the time I was living in Poona in my house the sepoy followed me. He sometimes sat in my house; sometimes outside. His name was Mahadeo Sing. I did not complain to the magistrate. The sepoy only allowed my family to enter and prevented my Brahman clerks and others from entering. I don't remember the name of any one who was excluded by the sepoy. Mahadeo Sing told me that I was allowed to talk only to members of own family and none else, and so I did not talk to any one else.

By the Court—The sepoy who brought me there is named Mahadeo Sing; he and Luxamon are here.

This finished the examination of Ashania, and as it was now six o'clock the judge suggested an adjournment.

The Advocate General, however, said he thought it would be very desirable that, if his Lordship had no objection, Mr. Pritchard should have an opportunity to at once meet the serious charge that had been made against him. He wished to avoid any idea of suggestion that any communication had been had with Mr. Pritchard about this matter.

The Interpreter said the witness Ashania Ramia wished his Lordship to allow him to go direct home. They might, Ashania said, beat him.

The Judge—If he has any complaint to make against the police he must make it in proper form. I cannot hear it now.

MR. PRITCHARDS' EVIDENCE.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard was then called. In reply to the Advocate General he deposed—I am at present engaged on special duty as to enquiries regarding frauds in the Public Works Department. The present prosecution was undertaken by me as part of my duty as such special officer. I was present in the magistrate's court during the first hearing of the case. Ashania Ramia was charged along with Sharman, and arrested early in November or early in October. At first he was kept in one of the ordinary chowkees, I don't know where, in charge of the police. The *furaskhana* is one of the police chowkees in Poona. I was present in the police court on the last occasion when Ashania gave evidence. He was admitted as Queen's evidence on my request. I believe he was informed he would be pardoned for any offence if he spoke the truth regarding that offence. That was by Dr. Fraser. I am a magistrate acquainted with the Code of Criminal Procedure. That pardon was granted under section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. That section is as follows:—"The magistrate of the district or other officer exercising the powers of a magistrate, and any subordinate magistrate duly empowered under section 26, recording his reason for so doing, may tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any offence specified in column 7 of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable by the Court of Session, on condition of his or their making a full, true, and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his or their knowledge relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof. If any person accepts a tender of pardon under this section, he shall be examined as a witness in the case under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses. Such person, if not on bail, may, if the magistrate or other officer as aforesaid thinks proper, be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial." Ashania was under the latter part of the section directed by the magistrate to be kept in custody. Ashania Ramia was not brought to my house that day after the Court rose. Certainly it is not true that he was at my bungalow from 5 to 10 P.M., so far as I saw—and I was in my house that night.

The Advocate General—Did you at ten o'clock that evening meet him in the porch of your bungalow, and say, "As you have made a false statement I shall break your head. Do you know what you have been about?"

Mr. Pritchard—I did not. I did not see him that evening at all, and did not make use of any such expression. He was at my house next morning about eight or nine o'clock. I met him on returning from my walk. He was with one of the policemen. It was not at my instance he was brought. I cannot be perfectly certain—I may have ordered him to be brought down, or he may have been brought by the police.

The Advocate General—Will you tell the jury what took place between you and Ashania on this morning as you have stated?

Mr. Pritchard—Directly on coming he threw himself at my feet and begged for pardon. He said that what he had said before the magistrate was false, that he was not certain he was really pardoned, and he begged to be taken again at once before Dr. Fraser, to whom he would tell the real truth. I did not want to have anything to do with him. I said, as he had deceived me once he likely would do so again, and that I would proceed against him. That was my then intention. I asked him how it was he came to tell me one thing and Dr. Fraser the direct opposite. He told me that the prisoner——

The Advocate General—As the prisoner was not there, you had better not tell us that.

Mr. Pritchard—I may mention that there were a number of sepoys and servants about the compound, thinking he would be more likely to tell me quietly, I took him upstairs to my bed-room and had a talk with him. He made certain statements to me.

The Advocate General—My learned friend o... these statements if he likes. Did any one el... stairs with you and Ashania?

Mr. Pritchard—I cannot be certain, but we w... for privacy.

The Advocate General—Now, is it true that ... occasion you beat Ashania with an instrument ... times he calls a piece of wood, sometimes ... and sometimes a club.

Mr. Pritchard—No, I never lifted a ha... life.

The Advocate General—Did you beat ... or kick him?

Mr. Pritchard—No.

The Advocate General—Was he ... naique while you were inflicting thi...

Mr. Pritchard—Most certainly not. My conversation with Ashania on this occasion lasted five or ten minutes. When it was over Ashania went back to the chowkey; he was certainly not in my bungalow all day. He was not brought on the following day. I never saw him again till in Dr. Fraser's court.

The Advocate General—Is it true that after you had beaten him you had him again at your bungalow and tutored him as to what to say?

Mr. Pritchard—It is utterly and entirely untrue.

The Advocate General—Did you instruct the police officers or others to tutor Ashania as to what he was to say, or to keep him up to the mark as to what he was to say?

Mr. Pritchard—I believe the only police officer with whom I had any conversation on the subject was Mr. Daniel.

The Advocate General—Then your answer is that you did not?

Mr. Pritchard—I did not. I believe I only had conversation regarding him with Mr. Daniel, superintendent of police. On the following day before the magistrate a written certificate of pardon was given him at his own request. That had not been in any way prepared or instigated by me. After that second statement, Ashania was detained in custody from that day to this by order of Dr. Fraser. I believe it has been as light as possible, the sepoy looks after him, but he goes where he likes. I believe he is in a tent on the Esplanade. The other witnesses are not there, but the other informer is. I saw two carkoons at him and other persons are allowed.

Mr. Anstey—Provided they are carkoons.

Mr. Pritchard—I don't understand your question.

Mr. Anstey—I will make it very clear. You volunteered a statement that you saw two carkoons at him and that other persons are allowed to see him. (Reply inaudible.) And is it not a fact that with regard to this man permission to see even his friends in Bombay is denied?

Mr. Pritchard—Not that I am aware of. Nobody ever asked me to see them.

Mr. Anstey—Now you say you are a magistrate and acquainted with the Code of Criminal Procedure. Do you not know that it is an act of very great assumption in any person to take upon himself to grant or refuse permission to see a witness?

Mr. Pritchard—I really don't know.

Mr. Anstey—Well, sir, let me direct your attention to sections 158 and 159. After providing for prosecutors and witnesses executing recognizances to appear before the magistrate, section 158 goes on to say—"The officer in whose presence the recognizance is executed shall, after delivering to the prosecutor or any one of the witnesses a duplicate thereof, send it with his report to the magistrate. No police officer shall accompany the prosecutor or witnesses on his or their way to the court of the magistrate." And again section 159 says—"A police officer shall not subject any prosecutor or witness to restraint or unnecessary inconvenience, nor require them to give any other security for their appearance than their own recognizances."

Mr. Pritchard—This man is neither a prosecutor nor a witness; he is a prisoner.

Mr. Anstey—This man is neither prosecutor nor witness, and yet he appears as a witness to-day!

Mr. Pritchard—He is one to whom a pardon has been tendered.

Mr. Anstey—Are you not aware that he is one who has been summoned as a witness?

Mr. Pritchard—I am not aware he has been summoned.

Mr. Anstey—Well, he has given evidence to-day.

Mr. Pritchard—He has given evidence to-day, but as a prisoner.

Mr Anstey—Did you ever hear of a prisoner giving evidence?

Mr. Pritchard—Many a time.

Mr. Anstey—Is that the practice in the mofussil?

Mr. Pritchard—In Bombay too.

Mr. Anstey—Do you mean to say, Mr. Pritchard, that a man, being a prisoner, can be examined as a witness also?

Mr. Pritchard—Certainly he is a prisoner.

Mr. Anstey—In his own case.

Mr. Pritchard—In this case a pardon has been tendered to him.

Mr. Anstey—I ask do you mean seriously to maintain——

The Judge—That section which the Advocate General called attention to seems to direct that if the person is not on bail the magistrate may, if he thinks proper, order him to be detained in custody pending the trial. Dr. Fraser, as Mr. Pritchard says, has given that direction. He can hardly be called a witness.

Mr. Anstey—With great submission if it was his own case he could not be called as a witness. But as this is not his own case but that of an accomplice he can be called. If that is not the course pursued, the Code of Criminal Procedure is evaded. If they were both in the dock it would be different.

The Judge—I rule against you, Mr. Anstey.

Mr. Anstey (to Mr. Pritchard)—Is it your practice, in conducting this special inquiry for which you say you have been appointed, immediately before or soon after an arrest has been effected, to endeavour to obtain a confession from the person arrested?

Mr. Pritchard—My practice?

Mr. Anstey—Yes.

Mr. Pritchard—It is my practice sometimes, but my practice varies according to the circumstances. One case requires one kind of treatment and another requires another.

Mr. Anstey—Now, let me ask. Have you answered, or endeavoured to be excused, a question since the inquiry began whom you have not endeavoured to persuade to make a confession?

Mr. Pritchard—Whom I have not endeavoured to persuade to make a confession?

Mr. Anstey—Yes.

Mr. Pritchard—Yes.

Mr. Anstey—How many?

Mr. Pritchard—I really cannot say.

Mr. Anstey—In Sharman's case, for instance, did you, on Sharman, the prisoner at the bar, being brought before you, address him to this effect—"Now, Sharman, what do you know of this business? You are in a bad way, but if you will make a clean breast of it, and tell all you know it will be better for you."

Mr. Pritchard—I did not press Sharman in that way.

Mr. Anstey—What did you say?

Mr. Pritchard—I said nothing to that effect.

Mr. Anstey—Did you say this,—"If you tell me all, you will be sent back to Karrachee and will lose nothing?"

Mr. Pritchard—I never said anything of that sort or kind to him.

Mr. Anstey—What did you say to him?

Mr. Pritchard—At this distance of time I don't recollect. I said I was sorry to see a European in such a position—that it was a very bad case against him, and that he had better get a lawyer.

Mr. Anstey—Did you not tell him he had better confess?

Mr. Pritchard—Certainly not.

Mr. Anstey—Never?

Mr. Pritchard—Never.

Mr. Anstey—But you did to Ashania?

Mr. Pritchard—I told Ashania he had better confess?

Mr. Anstey—Yes.

Mr. Pritchard—After some time I did. I told him that if he confessed he would be pardoned. I told him that before he was examined in Dr. Fraser's court, and that I would do my best to obtain a pardon for him if he confessed and gave up his books.

Mr. Anstey—Are you not mistaken in supposing that the pardon which he did get was applied for by him. Was it not you who applied for the pardon?

Mr. Pritchard—I have already explained that. I have already said I applied to Dr. Fraser to give him a pardon

Mr. Anstey—But the certificate which he actually got. You say you first endeavoured to obtain a pardon and that he threw himself at your feet and you took him to your bed room, and, two or three days after, he went back to the Court and contradicted his first statement. On that occasion a pardon was granted, and you told my learned friend that the certificate was given him at his own request. Now, don't you remember (there are records of the proceedings before Dr. Fraser) that you took it on yourself to address the Court and ask for a pardon, under section 200 of the code, to this person?

Mr. Pritchard—I informed Dr. Fraser that I understood that Ashania when he gave his first statement did not know that he was really to be pardoned, and requested Dr. Fraser to give a pardon if he thought fit. That was in open court before the magistrate.

Mr. Anstey—How came you, having received the information on oath and examined a witness, to become prosecutor?

Mr. Pritchard—I did not examine a witness.

Mr. Anstey—Did you not examine Major Mellis?

Mr. Pritchard—He was not a witness, he was the complainant before me.

Mr. Anstey—He was not the less a witness.

Mr. Pritchard—Yes.

Mr. Anstey—Very well. But you took his evidence, and, having exercised your jurisdiction as Justice of the Peace, how did you come to leave that and become prosecutor?

Mr. Pritchard—You will find it on the records of the case that I applied to the Court saying that in consequence of Government having appointed me to this position, I did not consider my self a fit and proper person to try this case. Dr. Fraser then took the case, and Government passed a resolution for me to prosecute the case before Dr. Fraser.

Mr. Anstey—Out of the mofussil did you ever hear of any such proceedings as that? [The reply to this, like several others, though Mr. Pritchard was frequently asked to speak out, was inaudible.] I am speaking of a Justice of the Peace turning into prosecutor in a case that had been before him. Did you ever hear of such a case as that?

Mr. Pritchard—I have had no experience of police courts except in India.

Mr. Anstey—Not in the presidency towns?

Mr. Pritchard—Lately I have seen a little.

Mr. Anstey—But not a magistrate and Justice of the ... turning prosecutor after hearing part of a case?

Pritchard—I am not aware that Justices of the ... sit.

Anstey—Not aware that a Justice of the Peace sits!

Pritchard—He does not try as a Justice of the ..., to my knowledge, but as a magistrate.

Anstey produced Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit made ... Mr. Justice Bayley in Chambers on the motion for ...ding Sharman to bail, and asked whether Mr. Pritchard ...ected that when Mr. Macfarlane asked on whose order ...an was now detained in custody, he replied that ...an was in his custody?

Pritchard replied that he did not think he said that ...an was arrested on his warrant. He knew Sharman ...pt in custody on non-bailable charges till released by ...tice Bayley. Opinions might differ as to the chance of success in now going to trial on those charges. Dr. Fraser consulted him as to the charges.

Mr. Anstey—Did you say that you never in your life used personal violence in order to induce evidence, or did you only refer to this case?

Mr. Pritchard—Never in my life—neither to obtain evidence of witnesses or depositions of prisoners.

Mr. Anstey—Did you use any language of menace—any threatening language to this man, Ashania?

Mr. Pritchard—No, none whatever.

Mr. Anstey—Not even threatening with transportation?

Mr. Pritchard—I have answered that question already.

Mr. Anstey—You consider that included in your last answer? You did not threaten with being brought to trial and transported?

Mr. Pritchard—I have answered your question already.

Mr. Anstey—Did you use any language of abuse, such as *loochai*, for instance, or anything of that kind?

Mr. Pritchard—No.

Mr. Anstey—Can you account for the strong impression he seems to have that you did abuse him and use violence? (Reply inaudible.) Is it true that during the time he was at your bungalow he had nothing to eat or drink?

Mr. Pritchard—He was perhaps fifty (not fifty, but thirty,) times in my bungalow, and as far as I know he never had anything to eat or drink there.

Mr. Anstey—And in the lock-up, as you call one of the chowkees at Poona, do you happen to know he was, with the exception of once receiving parched gram and water, denied food and drink?

Mr. Pritchard—He never told me so, nor do I know it, nor, what is more, do I believe it. I never heard of it till now. It could not have been, for I was anxious to keep him *coosh*.

Mr. Anstey—There are two informers—the one you have named and Jevun Mohun. How has he been treated since he has been granted a pardon?

Mr. Pritchard—In exactly the same way as Ashania, so far as I have had anything to do with him.

Mr. Anstey—Have you not heard of oppression, violence, or intimidation towards him to induce him to become an informer, or to keep him up to the mark?

Mr. Pritchard—No, I met him in the street and, on asking if he was all right or had anything to complain of, he said he had not. I asked that question of Ashania also in the street, and he said he had no complaint whatever. He said he was going to give evidence here.

Mr. Anstey—Another man, Deoram Soobrow, also was in the custody of the police?—A. No. He was at my bungalow; there was no watch over him whatever.

Mr. Anstey—Did you not ask him to confess, and did not he refuse?—A. So far from refusing he gave up his books and told me all he knew. I did not oppose a petition by Sharman to have Deoram served as a witness here; so far from that, and you know it too, I did all I could to get it served on him.

The Advocate General then read a letter from the prisoner's solicitors to Mr. Pritchard (which enquired as to Deoram Soobrow's whereabouts and hinted that he was in charge at Poona, but which, owing to a slip, we can publish only to-morrow) and also the following correspondence which was identified by Mr. Pritchard and put in as evidence:—

To Messrs. MacFarlane and Skipsey.

REGINA VS. SHARMAN.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and in reply have to inform you that Deoram Soobrow, the person named therein, neither is, nor has been in the custody or under the surveillance of the police since his arrival at Poona, nor am I aware where he now is.

He has with my permission occupied a room in my compound, but no restriction has been placed on his movements, and he has occasionally absented himself for days together.

I have further to inform you that I am ready to give every assistance in my power towards securing the subpœna you have taken out on Deoram Soobrow. Indeed, when it was brought here by the chief constable of the cantonment, I offered to receive charge of it myself, and serve it on the first occasion of Deoram's return to this bungalow, and on that offer being declined under the advice of Sharman's vakeel, I suggested that it should be left here in charge of a police constable for service, but that suggestion was also disregarded under the advice of the same vakeel. It is unfortunate that that advice was acted on, as Deoram subsequently returned for a few hours.

I informed you in my letter of the 19th February last that I had no intention of proceeding further with the case commenced against Sharman in Dr. Fraser's court on Deoram Soobrow's bill.—Yours faithfully,

Poona, 7th April 1871. C. PRITCHARD.

To Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey,

Bombay, 11th April 1871, 10 P.M.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 134, dated the 7th instant, I have the honor to acquaint you with the following facts, in order that you may take any action you may deem necessary with reference thereto.

Before leaving this morning I saw Deoram Soobrow, and informed him that his attendance is required at the High Court on Monday next to give evidence in the case Regina vs. Sharman, and that he should be ready to receive and sign the summons which I anticipated would be issued for service upon him.

I further at once communicated with Dr. Fraser, Magistrate J.P.S.J., informing him of the facts above, and suggested that a fresh summons should be issued and served on the said Deoram forthwith.

Yours faithfully,

C. PRITCHARD, on Special Duty.

Mr. Pritchard—I never was served with a summons and was ready, and willing to give my evidence as a witness. So far from hindering service on him I gave every facility in my power. I had some difficulty in getting hold of him. Ashania Ramia never was so long detained at my bungalow on any occasion as to render it desirable to give him food or drink. I did not detain him.

Upon the conclusion of the examination of Mr. Pritchard,

The Foreman of the Jury said the jury wished to know if there was any further evidence for the prosecution.

The Judge—I believe there is.

The Advocate General—A good deal more.

It being now past seven o'clock,

The Judge dismissed the jury for the night with the usual caution, remarking that it was not altogether unnecessary for at a party he had himself seen gentlemen who he thought were special jurymen engaged in a case, and heard them talking to persons, not on the jury, with regard to a case.

The Foreman of the Jury—Before leaving the box I am instructed by the jury to say that unless the evidence to be brought is different from that already given, we cannot see how we could convict.

A Juror—The feeling is that unless the evidence for the prosecution is very much stronger than what we have heard to-day, the jury are clear they won't convict.

The Court then adjourned.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS: ACQUITTAL.

The hearing of the case was resumed yesterday morning at ten o'clock. On the sitting of the Court,

Mr. Anstey said he had an application to make on behalf of the prisoner. The two witnesses for the prosecution who were called approvers were, he said, being detained in illegal custody. These men were in Bombay in the custody of the same Poona policemen to whom Dr. Fraser gave them in charge whilst the case was under his cognisance, and that was illegal, for the Poona police had no jurisdiction in Bombay. Then the prisoners had not been brought down to any lawful prison or chowkee within Bombay, but had been placed in a tent or a couple of tents enclosed, as it appeared, by the Poona authorities, and which were visited from time to time by Mr. Pritchard, and where they were still guarded by the Poona policemen.

The Judge said the application seemed to him quite irregular. If these persons complained of illegal custody it would be another thing.

Mr. Anstey urged that it was the practice of the Court for the Judge to take the initiative on the fact being brought to his notice.

Mr. Scoble said he apprehended the application was not one which could be made in this case. Jevun Mohun was not a witness in this case at all, and as to him therefore his learned friend had no *locus standi*, and so far as Ashania was concerned he did not profess to be instructed on his behalf as he prefaced his remarks by saying the application he was going to make was on behalf of the prisoner. There was no doubt that these men were legally detained under section 200, and if his learned friend wished to impeach that detention he ought do so in a regular way.

The Judge said he did not think that in this case this was a proper opportunity for such an application. It might be made hereafter, but he did not consider this was a proper occasion to interfere in the matter. As far as he could see Jevun Mohun had nothing to do with this case, and it certainly was not a matter in which he could interfere.

Ramcrishna Rowjee was then called, and, examined by the Advocate General, said he knew Ashania Ramia, by whom he had been employed as a coolie. (Shown book.) That was one of the books he had kept for Ashania, and the page which was now shown to him was in his handwriting. The entries contained in that page were made by him by direction of Ashania.

The Advocate General directed the witness to look to the account of 23rd May 1867, when

The Judge said—With regard to this case, Mr. Advocate General, of course I don't know what evidence you are going to call yet, but it strikes me that after what Ashania has said, that he never gave any money to the prisoner, even supposing there are the entries you refer to in Ashania's books, it will be difficult to prove that the money was paid to the prisoner.

The Advocate General—I propose to put it in this way, my Lord. Ashania has retracted before this Court the statement which he made before the magistrate, and has stated his reasons for making that retractation. The jury will weigh the value of that retractation, and will determine for themselves whether or not they will discredit what Ashania has said here or whether they will discredit what Ashania said before the magistrate.

Mr. Anstey—I must object to the learned gentleman making such a statement before the jury. The jury are not informed of anything Ashania said before the magistrate. What he said there is not in evidence before the jury; all that is before the jury is that Ashania denied that he had ever given a gratification to Mr. Sharman. It may be evidence before another jury if Ashania is ever tried for his false testimony.

The Judge—Well, if the Advocate General thinks what he is going to give is evidence, I have no objection. I was only throwing out a suggestion to him.

The Advocate General—In answer to your Lordship I was stating the reason which I propose to give this evidence to the jury. My learned friend I say is entirely wrong in his view——

The Judge—I think it will be better that there should be no further discussion about it.

The Advocate General—If your Lordship pleases; but your Lordship will do me the justice to see that I did not seize upon any opportunity of introducing a speech to the jury.

Examination continued.—Looking to the item of 23rd May I find an entry of Rs. 5,910, which is in my handwriting. That entry was made by direction of Ashania.

The entry referred to was—"Received on the 11th day of the month of May, in the Christian year 1867, in respect of pay or wages for the month of April. These rupees having remained or been omitted to be credited on the above day, are credited on this day. Rs. 5,900."

The Advocate General said he proposed to put in that entry.

Mr. Anstey—I object to its being put in. Ashania stated in his evidence that he could neither read nor write, that his books were very irregularly kept, that sometimes he made payments without telling the persons whom he employed till a day or two afterwards, and that he cannot say who, of the many clerks he employed, kept the books or made the entries, and finally he has denied upon oath in effect that those entries, if they referred to the gratification, are true, and if they do not refer to the gratification that they are not relative to the present case, so that in either view they are not evidence. And I lastly object, my Lord, because it appears from Ashania's evidence, Ashania being called for the Crown, that he gave all the information which Mr. Pritchard says he received from him, and amongst others gave up these books, or gave authority to use these books, under torture.

The Advocate General—My Lord, as to the last allegation of my learned friend I venture to say that there is not one tittle of evidence on your Lordship's notes to support it. Ashania never said the books were given up by him under the influence of torture.

The Judge—The circumstances under which the books were procured have not been referred to at all.

The Advocate General—No, my Lord, and my learned friend is not authorised to make this statement.

The Judge—However, Mr. Advocate General, I do not think this is evidence. If Ashania had said the money was given to Sharman this would have corroborated that statement, but it seems to me that having denied having given any money to the prisoner, even supposing Ashania told the witness what entry to make, this will not now assist you.

The Advocate General—I maintain that the same evidence which is allowed to corroborate is allowable to contradict. I apprehend, my Lord, that I am perfectly entitled to use this evidence to contradict Ashania, as I should otherwise have used it to corroborate him.

The Judge—Well, I think not, Mr. Advocate General.

The Advocate General—As your Lordship pleases.

Mr. Anstey then in a stern manner examined the witness. First he asked—Where are you staying in Bombay?—A. In Khetwady.

Q. By yourself?—A. By myself.

Q. Are there any policemen over you?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. How did you come down from Poona?—A. Mr. Pritchard told me that my evidence would be required here, so I came down to Bombay.

Q. When?—A. I have been here five days.

Q. Are there any other witnesses living in the same house with you?—A. Yes, two or four persons have put up together.

Q. And in whose house are you?—A. I don't know who is the owner of the house. We have rented a room in that house.

Q. Were you in custody of the police at Poona at any time about this matter?—A. No.

Q. And were your expenses from Poona paid beforehand by Mr. Pritchard?—A. Yes.

Q. How much did he give you?—A. Rs. 9.

Domingo Viegas, assistant book keeper to Messrs. Remington & Co., was next called. Having turned up the account of Sharman, he was asked by the Advocate General what the prisoner had made any remittance in May 1867.

Mr. Anstey then said—My Lord, when my learned friend in his opening speech very properly confined himself to this one item, and that which is said to follow it, he told the jury that he was going to produce these two items in evidence by way of corroboration of other evidence which he had already opened to them charging Sharman with having taken about the time in question certain moneys by way of gratification, and again with sharing certain moneys illegally obtained from Government with Ashania. Now Ashania having been called, and having denied those statements, your Lordship has just now ruled that there is nothing to corroborate him upon in that respect, and you have therefore rejected Ashania's own accounts. *Afortiori* therefore I beg your Lordship to reject the books of Messrs. Remington & Co., which contain their accounts with Sharman, and which are produced for the purpose of proving the time at which a certain remittance was made to them by the prisoner, at a time when Ashania has denied he made any payment whatsoever to Sharman. And secondly, the evid

PROSPECTUS OF THE MADRAS RACES, 1872.

STEWARDS.

R. A. Dalyell, Esq., Lieut. Col. A. Drury, Major Close, 45th S. F., Lieut.-Colonel Napier Campbell, R. A., and Major W. H. St. Hill.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

The Madras Derby.—Rs. 500. For Maiden Arabs. Weight for age, but top weight including penalties not to exceed 9st. 7lbs. The other weights to be reduced in proportion. Winners once 7lbs., twice 11 lbs., oftener 1 stone extra.

Entrances on 15th July ..... Rs. 50
" October ..... " 100
" December ..... " 200

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half and a distance.

The Guindy Stakes.—Rs. 500. For all Maidens (Arabs excepted.) Weight for age and class, but top weight including penalties not to exceed 9st. 7lbs. The other weights to be reduced in proportion. Winners once 7lbs., twice 11 lbs., oftener 1 stone extra.

Entrances on 15th July ..... Rs. 50
" October ..... " 100
" December ..... " 200

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half and a distance.

The Vizianagram Plate—Rs. 500 presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of the season, once 7 lbs., twice 11 lbs., oftener 1 stone extra.

Entrances on 15th July ..... Rs. 50
" October ..... " 100
" December ..... " 200

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. One mile.

The Ladies' Purse—Rs. 200. For all horses that have not won during the season. Weight for age and class,—aged Arabs to carry 9st. 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 30 P. P. To close and name at noon on the day before the meeting. G. R. Half a mile.

Asiatic Steeple Chase—Rs. 200. For all Arabs, Country-breds and Persians. Aged Arabs 11st. Winners once 7 lbs, twice 11 lbs., oftener 1 stone extra. Entrance Rs. 25. To close and name at noon the day before the race. Steeplechase Course.

2ND DAY, SATURDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

The Governor's Cup—Value Rs. 1,000. A piece of plate presented by His Excellency Lord Napier, K. T. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of the season once 5 lbs., twice 9 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. Winners of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 in previous seasons 4 lbs. extra. Weights to be cumulative. 2 miles.

Entrances on 15th July ..... Rs. 50
" October ..... " 100
" December ..... " 200

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start the day before the meeting; 3 horses from *bona fide* separate stables to start or the Cup withheld.

Maiden Handicap—Rs. 400. For all maidens beaten on the first day. Entrances Rs. 100. H. F. To close and name on January 12, and declare to start the day before the race. One mile and a half and a distance.

The Bedouin Plate—Rs. 500 for all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners of the season once 5 lbs., twice 9 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. Winners of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 in previous seasons 4 lbs. extra. Top weights including penalties not to exceed 10 stone. The other weights to be reduced in proportion.

Entrances on 15th July ..... Rs. 50
" October ..... " 100
" December ..... " 200

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start the day before the meeting. Two miles.

The Selling Stakes—Rs. 200. For all horses. The winner to be sold by auction after the race, surplus above the selling price to go to the fund.

Weight for Arabs.

Price.	st.
Rs. 300	7

4 lbs. added for every Rs. 100 value up to Rs. 800. Entrance, Rs. 30 P. P. To close and name at noon on the day before the meeting. ½ mile.

The Madras Steeple Chase.—Rs. 300 presented by the Hon. Gujpatti Rao. For all horses. Weight for age and class—aged Arabs to carry 9st. Winners of one steeple-chase to carry 7lbs. two 11 lbs., three or more 1 stone extra. Entrance Rs. 40. To close and name at noon on the day before the race. Steeple Chase Course about 1½ miles.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 23RD JANUARY.

The Madras Handicap.—Rs. 1,000. For all horses. To close and name on the 15th December. Handicap to be published on the 4th January. A sweepstakes of Rs. 150. For all horses declared to start the day before the race, half forfeit, and only Rs. 20 forfeit if declared not to start on the 10th January. One mile and a half and a distance. A winner of one race above Rs. 300 value, after the publication of the handicap, to carry 5 lbs., of two 9 lbs., three or more 12 lbs. extra. The winner of the Governor's Cup during this meeting to carry a special additional penalty of 5 lbs. The highest weight accepting to be raised to a weight not exceeding the topweight of the handicap and the others in proportion, if the Stewards think proper.

The Nursing Row Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by G. L. Nursing Row, Esq. A handicap for all Arabs. Entrance Rs. 100. H. F. To close and name on 14th January and declare to start the day before the race. Steeplechase Course.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

The Venkatraghery Plate.—Rs. 500 presented by the Rajah of Venkatraghery, K.C., added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. H. F. One mile and a half and a distance.

The Turf Club Handicap.—Rs. 500 added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. H. F. One mile and a half and a distance.

All horses that have started during the meeting can enter for the above. They will then be divided by the Stewards into classes, and handicapped into one of these two races. The entry list closes at noon on 17th January, and horses must be declared to start the day before the race.

The Guindy Handicap.—Rs. 200. Added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 40. H. F. For all horses that have started in the Ladies' Purse, Selling Stakes, Corinthian Stakes and Steeple Chases. ¾ mile. To close and name at noon on the 17th January, and to declare to start the day before the race

Handicap Steeple Chase.—Rs. 300 presented by the Rajah Carwait Nugger. For all horses that have started for a steeple-chase during the meeting. A sweepstakes of Rs. 40. H. F. To close and name at noon on 17th January, and declare to start the day before the race. Steeple Chase Course.

LAST DAY.

The Trades' Plate and the Poodoocottah Plate.—Rs. 500 presented by H. E. the Maharajah of Poodoocotta. Forced for winners of all races except the Ladies' Purse, Selling Stakes, Corinthian Stakes, Guindy Handicap, at Rs. 75 for each race won. Optional to losers at Rs. 50 entrance. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. To close and name at noon on the previous day of the races. Two miles. All horses entered for the above will be handicapped by the Stewards into two races.

The Beaten Handicap—Rs. 500. For all beaten horses. Entrance Rs. 30. To close and name at noon on the previous day's races. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. If four horses start, the second to save his stake. One mile and a half.

The Amateur Handicap.—Rs. 200 forced for winners of Ladies' Purse, Selling Stakes, Corinthian Stakes, and Guindy Handicap, at Rs. 30 entrance for each race won. Optional to losers in the same races, at an entrance of Rs. 20, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for each horse declared to start. To close and name at noon on the previous day's races. ¾ mile.

The Great Eastern Steeple Chase.—Rs. 400 added to a handicap forced for winners of all steeple-chases during the meeting at Rs. 30 for each race won, and optional to losers in the same at an entrance of Rs. 20. A sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for each horse declared to start. To close and name at noon on the previous day's races. Steeple Chase Course. About 2½ miles.

1. The Rules of Racing as adopted by S. I. T. Club, at their annual general meeting of February 1870 in force. Save when in contravention of the subjoined local rules.

2. Scale of Weights.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Poor-Law Board of Great Britain, in his work "On Consumption," writes: "We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. de Jongh. It has long been our practice, when prescribing the Oil, to recommend this kind, since, amidst so much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

PARIS, Thursday Evening, Mar. 23.

We appear to be at this moment existing under three forms of Government, that at Versailles, the Central Committee sitting at the Hôtel de Ville, and the mairies of Paris, who have been making "urgent" appointments. The *Commune* regrets the dissension which reigns in the capital, and prevents Republicans from pulling together and securing the triumph of those immortal principles for which blood has been shed. This worthy sheet admits that so much difference reigns between the Central Committee, the mairies, and the deputies of Paris that the elections must be put off till Sunday. The Central Committee declares war to the knife against the reactionists. It was expected that the well-disposed National Guards would have mastered in sufficient force last night to enable their chiefs to drive the insurgents from the Place Vendôme, but no attack has yet been made upon that position, which has now been strengthened by barricades of paving stones and wooden palings. Both parties appear equally anxious to avoid an armed conflict, and Paris now resembles Italy in the middle ages, when bands of mercenaries used to manœuvre for months at a time without ever encountering each other. In the Place Vendôme, Rue de la Paix, and Rue de Castiglione are insurgents, and in the next street the Marché d'Antin and its approaches are occupied by well-disposed battalions. In the Rue Drouot are insurgents, while the Friends of Order hold the Rue Vivienne on the opposite side of the boulevards. There is a marked distinction between the two parties; the men of Montmartre, Belleville, &c., have an unkempt, unwashed appearance, while the battalions in favour of the National Assembly turn out more decently, and evidently belong to a different class of society. I fear that the unwashed are to the washed about three to one, for a great number of respectable National Guards are absent from Paris, and not a few have failed to answer roll of drum and bugle call. The men complain that their organization is faulty, and that they are without orders; and the fact is that with the Government at Versailles they find it difficult to act in concert. Had the deputies come boldly into the capital, many a man who now declines to come forward would have answered the call to protect the National Assembly. The Government has placed its friends here in a difficult position. It is hard to get up enthusiasm for a Chamber which has placed itself out of harm's way. One hears of delegates having gone to Versailles to implore assistance in the shape of artillery and regulars, but to all appearance the Government is waiting for help from the provinces, not being able to place faith on the troops assembled at Satory. We learn that the Army of Brittany is expected, and that Colonel Charette is marching to the rescue. The Vendeans would like nothing better than to have another brush with the men of the 31st of October and the 22nd of January. As the weazel is to the rat so is the Chouan to the "Red."

Last night Paris presented the most gloomy appearance; the streets were closed, and the gas-man was to be seen and only a few cabs. The streets were deserted, except at certain points, where groups of excited citizens discussed the events of the day. The night passed over quietly, in spite of all the menaces that this state of things must finish. This morning the centre of the capital had a paralyzed frightened look, and in many exposed parts the tradesmen have not yet taken down their shutters. Knots of people stand at their doors, others look out of the windows. As for business, it is at a standstill. The Central Committee is doing its best to re-establish tranquility, and M. Lullier, one of the members of the new Government, has been charged with the maintenance of order. M. Lullier was formerly in the navy, but was dismissed the service, and became a patriot. M. Paul de Cassagnac was not very particular with whom he measured swords, but he objected to meet M. Lullier on the field of honour. M. Lullier now rides about on a horse, makes use of terrible language, and talks of cutting people down in a manner likely to trouble the ashes of Marat.

The Prussians have entered into communication with the Central Committee, which appears highly flattered, and has replied to the officers of the Imperial army, assuring them that the movement in Paris is simply municipal, and has nothing in it "aggressive against the German armies." The Commune goes so far as to hint that the payment of the war indemnity will be hastened by the continuance of the Central Committee in power, the Committee being anxious to get rid of the Prussians and cleanse the soil of the country! We see by what has taken place at Versailles that unless the Government can get the insurrection under before Sunday, Paris is to be treated as a hostile city, and I heard National Guards near the Marché d'Antin declare that they would not be sorry to see them take possession of the capital and restore order. There is a report that some Prussian patrols have been fired on from the ramparts at Belleville and Menilmontant, and that the German officer in command has threatened to bombard those localities, which are completely commanded by the guns of the forts which they still occupy.

There is some difficulty about paying the troops, as M. Varlin, the bookbinder who succeeded M. Pouyer-Quertier, has not been able to put his hands upon more than a very limited sum of money; the consequence is that *none* have been employed in some quarters, and requisitions ordered. There are all kinds of absurd stories afloat respecting the gold observed in the possession of some of the insurgents. M. Conti has been seen at Batignolles bribing impure people with the gold of Bonaparte. A man with blue spectacles was distinctly perceived giving a piece of five francs to a soldier, and in some quarters it is actually asserted that, as in the days of Pitt, English gold is again being employed to work the ruin of this country. "Ah!" said a tall, grizzly-bearded citizen to me to-day, "but Russia is going to take India, and then you will starve."

Among the persons wounded yesterday was M. Henri de Pène, editor of the *Paris Journal*, the unfortunate journalist who was wounded some years ago in a duel by the sub-lieutenant Hyène for having written disparagingly of the officers of the French army.

The bodies of Generals Clément Thomas and Lecomte are said to have been exposed to the public view for three days in the garden where they were shot, the remains being only removed when decomposition had begun to set in. The generals were buried, without any service being said over them, in a small cemetery on the hill of Montmartre: they appear to have been mutilated after death. There will be little difficulty when order is restored in bringing most of the assassins to justice. Several men implicated in the crime rushed home, stung by remorse, and acknowledged their guilt. An eye-witness will be able to swear to the two officers of National Guards who presided at the execution.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

GENERAL MELLINET, a Grand Master of Freemasons, has been arrested by the insurgents, and also M. Louis Ulbach, the editor of the *Cloche*.

M. Rouher after his ill-treatment at Boulogne was ultimately conveyed to Rheims, where he is at present in charge of the Prussians. He is therefore safe.

The Fort of Vincennes was occupied on March 23, by order of the Central Committee. The officers in the Fort gave orders to oppose the occupation; but the troops fraternized with the insurgents.

The *Times'* correspondent at Versailles telegraphs that several sergens-de-ville are reported to have been shot by order of the Comité Central. Sentence of death is also said to have been passed upon five journalists in their absence.

The Montmartre insurgents stopped a train going to Versailles with prisoners on March 23, by putting up the danger signal near Clichy. They released the prisoners and arrested the escort, consisting of National Guards in favour of M. Thiers' Government.

The *Morning Post* has received a telegram from M. Raphael Félix, stating that he was neither killed nor wounded at the massacre of the Place Vendôme, as has been stated in the papers, and he begs to announce that on the 13th of April he intends to open the Lyceum with the artists of the Vaudeville Theatre of Paris.

The *Débats* says M. Rodolphe Hottinguer, one of the directors of the Bank of France, has received two bullets, one in the lower part of the lungs, the other through the left arm. M. Hottinguer had just attended the meeting of the bank directors, and was passing through the Rue de la Paix, when the procession orgauized by the Friends of Order was arriving at that place. He was struck while retracing his steps and endeavouring to pick up a gentleman who had been wounded by his side.

Earl Granville on March 23, in answer to a question from the Duke of Richmond whether he could give the House any information as to the present state of things in Paris, said—I am sorry to say that I have received information of a very sad character, entirely confirming what your lordships have already seen in the newspapers, particularly with regard to the frightful massacre of unarmed persons, which seems to have been a most wanton outrage. I have heard that the National Guard fired on a crowd so close to them that they had hardly room to raise their muskets, killing and wounding a large number of persons. Having fired, they threw up their muskets, and those behind them fired over their shoulders. On the other hand, I may mention that Lord Lyons informed me that M. Thiers had communicated to him his strong belief that the Government was master of the situation, and that in no very long time they would be entirely able to deal with the state of things in Paris.

The *Cri du Peuple* reappeared triumphantly on the 21st of March, of course with a long description of its suppression by the myrmidons of General Vinoy, and the dignified attitude which it maintained under the circumstances. It also publishes the following touching statement of its present condition:—"Victory is as fatiguing as persecution. The whole staff of the *Cri du Peuple*—contributors, compositors, and printers—are rejoicing, but completely knocked up; all are dead-tired and overcome with sleep, having mounted guard behind the barricades or at the Hôtel de Ville. To-morrow the pen may be laid aside to return to the desk. For to-day we entreat the people to reflect on the measures we propose." These measures, having the self-government of Paris for their object, are earnestly recommended to the people not only under pain of "rolling into the abyss," which is bad enough, but of falling into "le gâchis," which is worse, since "le gâchis" represents not only a hash but an ill-cooked hash, the most abominable thing known. The *Cri du Peuple* further informs its readers that the Citizen Jules Valles, being relieved from his condemnation by the pacific victory of the people, will resume his editorial labours to-morrow.

TSENG-KWO-FAN, the leader of the anti-foreign party in China, has fallen into disfavour by his report in which he exculpates missionaries from the charges of mutilation and conspiracy brought against them—charges which the Chinese public hold to justify the massacre of Tientsin. At a recent Civil Service examination at Pekin, Tseng-kwo-fan's son was biased, and it was only with great difficulty that the members of the Honan Club prevented his enemies from tearing down the complimentary tablets which had been erected to him there. Burlingame politicians will find these facts difficult pieces to fit into their puzzle of Chinese amiability towards foreigners.—*Pioneer.*

THE MASSACRE IN RUE DE LA PAIX. ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES."]

PARIS, March 22, 3-45 P.M.

I HAVE just returned from the most horrible sight I ever witnessed, and your readers must pardon me if I find it impossible to describe calmly, or very coherently, what it was impossible to see without an almost overpowering emotion. I was sitting, about two hours ago, quietly writing, in my rooms in the Rue de Luxembourg, when confused cries and a rush of people passing in the street below drew me to my window. I looked out and saw a crowd of men, women, and children rushing hurriedly, they scarcely seemed to know whither,—turning every now and then, and looking round on all sides, apparently to see whether in escaping from one danger they were running into the jaws of another, and taking advantage of every available shelter, in the shape of doorway or shop entrance, that presented itself. I hurriedly descended into the street, and, asking a shopman who was rapidly putting up his shutters what was the meaning of all this fright and confusion, was told that there was a fight going on in the Place Vendôme and Rue de la Paix, that several volleys of musketry had been fired, that cannon also had been used (I heard afterwards that this last statement was incorrect), and that as all the numerous streets connected with the Rue de la Paix were liable at any moment to be raked, and some had been already fired into, the people were rushing about in search of safe shelter. I advanced cautiously into the Rue Castiglione, and, looking down to my left towards the Place Vendôme, saw that two cannon had been brought to the front, pointed towards the Tuileries, and that the entrance was protected by a large body of National Guards. They were in a great state of excitement, though they preserved fair order, and were manœuvring as if they were preparing to make or repel an attack. Officers were running about with drawn swords, getting their men into order, and throwing out strong pickets to secure, as I afterwards learnt, the entrances of the neighbouring streets approaching the Place. I looked in vain, however, on all sides for any symptoms of an enemy. The middle of the Rue Castiglione was deserted, as it would have been swept by the cannon and musketry. Now and then a solitary pedestrian or group of two or three hurriedly darted out from under the arcades and swiftly crossed the street. But under the arcades we had good shelter from everything but the windows opposite, and, as most of these were being hastily closed, and only a few people, apparently as alarmed and anxious as those in the streets below, now and then ventured cautiously to peep out, small groups began to form, and I was able gradually to glean some notion of what had happened by putting together two or three stories which I heard. The groups were of the strangest and most miscellaneous kind—loungers out for their afternoon's promenade, street-sweepers with their brooms still in their hands, shop-girls on their way to work, soldiers wandering about off duty. Some of them had just escaped from the scene of fighting, and were still breathless and pale, trembling in every limb, and scarcely able to stand or even speak. One man told us how the balls whistled about his head; another how a neighbour had dropped—dead, he thought—at his side. I never saw terror and bewilderment so imprinted on every face, for it was clear that everybody had been taken entirely by surprise, in the midst of pleasure or business, and scarcely yet understood how and whence the imminent peril they had just escaped began, or knew when it might begin again. One girl, quite wild with terror, rushed up to the group I was in, and asked frantically if it was safe for her to go home. Her home was right in the line of fire, and so we tried to persuade her to go a roundabout way, but she had lost her head from fright, and, fancying possibly that her own home was the only safe place, started off towards the Place Vendôme. We were relieved to see her turn safely up a side street, for had there been a ball in her she would have been riddled with balls. A few minutes afterwards we heard firing—not a continuous or long volley, but a few scattered shots. Peeping out from under the arcades, we could see, over the cannon and the guard ranged round them, confused groups of men inside the Place, hurrying backwards and forwards, as if they were firing, or at the windows and trying to avoid a return fire, of which, however, we could see nothing; in fact, the firing altogether at this time was very slight—only, I should say, a few shots. Presently the aspect of things in front of the place Vendôme grew calmer, and the men there seemed cooler and more at ease. I thought I might advance toward them without danger to have a nearer view, but was told by a National Guard—civilly enough—to turn up the Rue St. Honoré. He was the worse for liquor, and half drunk in addition with excitement, scarcely conscious of what he was doing with his loaded rifle—in fact, altogether a dangerous animal to be near, so I was ready enough to obey him. He was bawling out to some people opposite, who had crept out of their window on to a balcony, to go indoors and draw the Persians; and he would, I believe, have fired on them—though two of them were ladies—if the slightest thing had occurred which, distorted into danger by his heated imagination, could make him suspect that they were likely to attack him or his comrades. I saw many men afterwards in very much the same condition—men who from nervousness or excitement, or possibly to screw themselves up to no matter what bloody work, had made themselves half drunk. Such men in the middle of a population like a patriot, and surrounded by windows expecting at every moment to be attacked, but not knowing from what quarter the attack may come, are more dangerous with their death-dealing rifles than a madman or a wounded tiger. I hurried down the Rue St. Honoré, nearly deserted, and up the Rue de Luxembourg on to the Boulevards. As I passed along I found nearly all the shutters of the windows closed or half-closed, but in the doorways, or close by, all ready to take shelter, were gathered groups of panic-stricken people, with that fixed look, so strangely blended, of fright, horror, disquiet, and bewilderment, which settles like the shadow of a passing cloud upon every face when a great city has been overtaken by a calamity which, from its suddenness, mystifies almost as much as it revolts. Curiosity, however, is with many Parisians a stronger passion even than fear, and at the corners of all the streets from which any glimpse could be got of the Rue de la Paix I found crowds of both sexes and all ages, stretching eagerly round the corner houses to get a look at the National Guard posted at the other end of the street, and every now and then breaking up and scattering confusedly in all directions as any movement of the Guard suggested a revolution that they were likely to fire. There was a large crowd of this sort at the corner of the Rue Neuve des Capucines, on the Boulevards. The street itself was quite empty as I first looked down it, and, with all the windows closed and black with shutters, looked as if a plague had desolated it. The thin dark line of armed men at the end was the only sign of life there, and every turn or flash of their fixed bayonets sent a thrill through the eager crowd who were anxiously watching them from the Boulevards. Suddenly a young man, in civilian's dress, but declaring himself a member of the National Guard, rushed down the street towards the Boulevard and shouted to the men in the crowd to tell him where were their guns. Some replied "at home." He scornfully ordered them to go and get their guns at once, declaring that every good citizen had at this moment no right to be without his gun. Nobody took further notice of him, and he passed on like a bearer of the Fiery Cross, making the same appeal to other groups. Nobody could tell to what party he belonged—probably to the Montmartre battalions in the Place Vendôme, whence he had come. Things did, indeed, look black, if men without even an uniform to distinguish them or make them amenable to discipline, were to be rushing out with chassepôts into the crowded streets, not knowing friends from foes. I passed up the Boulevards towards the New Opera House. Everywhere the same confusion and alarm. I turned down the Rue Neuve St. Augustin, and found a crowd at the other end, cautiously looking round the corner down the Rue de la Paix and into the Place Vendôme. They had reason to be cautious, for cannon, or, as it was said, mitrailleuses, commanded the street facing towards the Opera, and a large body of men, evidently in a great state of excitement and perturbation, were drawn up with loaded rifles on each side of the cannon. A hasty word of command, or the slightest misapprehension, and a volley might have been fired right into the eager, curious groups, who, pushed on by their impatient neighbours, protruded into the street. I was looking down towards the Place Vendôme when an acquaintance I had chanced just to meet in the crowd touched my elbow, and silently pointed to a sight so ghastly that for a moment it made me feel faint and sick. Almost opposite was lying stiffly stretched out on the pavement, at right angles to the wall, the body of a man in civilian clothes, whom one saw at a glance was stone dead. His head rested rigidly on the sill of the chymist's shop which many of your readers will recognize as the Pharmacie Bérard, and his pale, up-turned face was hideously blotched with blood; a thick stream of blood from a gaping wound in his head oozed sluggishly over the pavement to the gutter, clotting here and there into a pool. I never saw a more horrible sight. I have seen men dead on the battle-fields in all attitudes and in every form of suffering and mutilation; but then these were soldiers who had gone out to face death and had been killed in fair fight, themselves fighting with arms in their hands and seeking to inflict the death they had met. Here was a peaceful, unarmed citizen shot dead in the middle of one of the handsomest streets of what was so lately the gayest and most frequented capital of Europe, and lying alone, like a dog in the road, nobody venturing to come out into the open and take him up, or knowing where to take him, or what to do with him. A pleasant spring sun, shining warmly down upon the murdered man's death-cold face, made the sight the more horrible. A large hole in the back of his head showed where a bullet had struck him, probably as he turned round to escape. It had come out again in front under the eye. As I was standing looking at him—I had meantime quickly crossed the street with a few others, the aspect of affairs appearing less dangerous—another victim was brought up, shot in the back through the heart. Both were in civilians clothes, and men apparently in a good social position. The first had no papers to identify him, but the second was recognized as a *caissier* in a neighbouring bank. Seeing an ambulance carriage pass I joined it, and offered the doctor in charge my services to carry the dead or wounded. He accepted them gladly enough. I helped to carry inside the Place Vendôme two bodies lying a little further down the street. In all I saw eight, nearly all shot dead, with wounds through the head or heart. I saw only three wounded—one mortally in the stomach—but was told there were as many as 15. I am obliged to close this hurried letter, which a friend is going to take for me.

THE dance card at the last ball given by the Princess of Wales threatens a revolution. Of the eighteen dances on the programme, eight were square, and out of ten round dances there was only one galop. Every alternate dance was therefore a quadrille, except at the end of the evening, when a galop—"The Trumpeters"—was allowed to separate two waltzes.—*Punch.*

THE author of Ginx's Baby has travelled to British Guiana to become acquainted with the coolie, his rights and his wrongs, and is giving the world the result of his observations in the pages of *Good Words* Some of his questions will have to be answered in India. For instance, the coolies assured him that they were never informed that penal sanctions were attached to their contract.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE EX-EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH IN ENGLAND.

WHATEVER may have been the errors of the ex-Emperor of the French, he certainly did not deserve the treatment he experienced on his arrival at Dover on Monday afternoon (March 20). When the circumstances under which he takes refuge in this country are considered calmly, when it is remembered that his first meeting with the Empress and the Prince Imperial after his release from captivity must of necessity be tinged with sadness, we surely might for once have made an exception in his favour, and not mobbed him directly he put his foot on our shores. Unfortunately, English good feeling too often exceeds English good taste, and so, in spite of his misfortunes, we could not even spare the Emperor Napoleon. The crowd of pleasure-seekers were, of course, anxiously awaiting his arrival, and although by the presence of the Empress and the Prince on one of the landing-stages of the pier they might have guessed that they were *de trop* on the occasion, they awaited the arrival of the steamboat as though the ex-Emperor was panting to throw himself into their arms. Thousands and thousands of spectators," it is said, "were thus waiting when the steamboat made its appearance. "To the dismay and disappointment, however, of every one, it was observed that instead of making for the pier, the steamer had turned her head towards the harbour, and the quicker runners were able to get the best view of the landing." In the meantime the unfortunate object of this curiosity, having landed on the quay, was met by Mr. W. H. Payn, "who as Mayor of Dover in 1855 had received the Emperor and Empress on the occasion of their visit to that borough under such happy auspices in that year," and who, addressing the Imperial exile under the unhappy auspices of the present year, said "he had again the honour of saluting his Imperial Majesty." It speaks volumes in favour of the ex-Emperor's good nature that he showed no resentment at this awkward welcome on the part of the ex-Mayor, but "smilingly acknowledged it," and then walked towards the South Eastern terminus. The mob, however, were too quick for him, and, says the account, "What followed will never be forgotten by those who saw it." This we can easily believe. He had not taken a dozen paces before he met the Empress and the Prince Imperial, whom he naturally embraced with tenderness, but he also met the mob, who at this affecting incident gave a series of cheers." When the cheering was over the "assembled thousands" made a desperate attempt to squash the Emperor. "In vain did the police and the gentlemen of the Imperial suite endeavour to clear the way;" it was all in vain. The "assembled thousands" had come to have a good stare at the Emperor, and they would not be baffled. So accordingly, they hustled their victim along, and ended by pushing him up the steps of the Lord Warden Hotel, of course cheering vociferously all the time. From the hotel his Majesty escaped by means of "a private corridor," and found his way to the railway platform, where, after his hand had been severely shaken by "several gentlemen on the platform," he at last reached his carriage in safety, and must have felt uncommonly relieved when he arrived at Chiselhurst. It is to be hoped that the Education Board will not forget that, besides instruction on many other subjects, we sadly require to be taught "the proper manner of receiving deposed monarchs."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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